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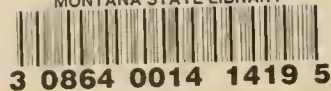
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1991 ANNUAL REPORT



MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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This issue of Crime in Montana is dedicated to the following people, who while working for their own local law enforcement agencies, were involved in coordinating and submitting MUCR/NIBRS data to the Montana Board of Crime Control.

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CRIME IN MONTANA 1991 ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the
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Montana Board
of
Crime Control

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Dear Reader:

Crime In Montana - 1991 Annual Report is prepared by the Statistical Analysis Center of the Board and this year we continue with the tradition of presenting additional views of the justice system whether from burglar's eye view of a target or the impact of ADA on law enforcement.

The statistics for 1991 indicate a small upturn in the incidence of crimes reported. The general trends indicated by such statistics are important to note and consider but re-read Dan Doyle's article on the interpretation of crime statistics to put them into context. While the crime rate per 100,000 people increased in 1991, it remains far under the national rate. We need to continue to attempt to initiate and support programs which will keep Montana with a low crime rate.

I noted in particular several important points in the crime data. Forcible rape decreased and more unsuccessful attempted rapes are reported but sadly the use of a weapon in the commission of this crime is becoming more frequent. Domestic abuse is another crime trend of note. The impact of the 1987 legislation is clear in the rocketing number of cases reported. With five years of increases a clear trend is present and we must look for ways to alter that pattern.

Turning data into information is the role of the Statistical Analysis Center. We hope the information provides a platform for action.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ed", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Edwin L. Hall
Administrator

Data used in the preparation of the publication
was compiled by the
staff of the
Statistical Analysis Center
of the
Montana Board of Crime Control.

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GENERAL CRIME STATISTICS FROM THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Overview and Introduction

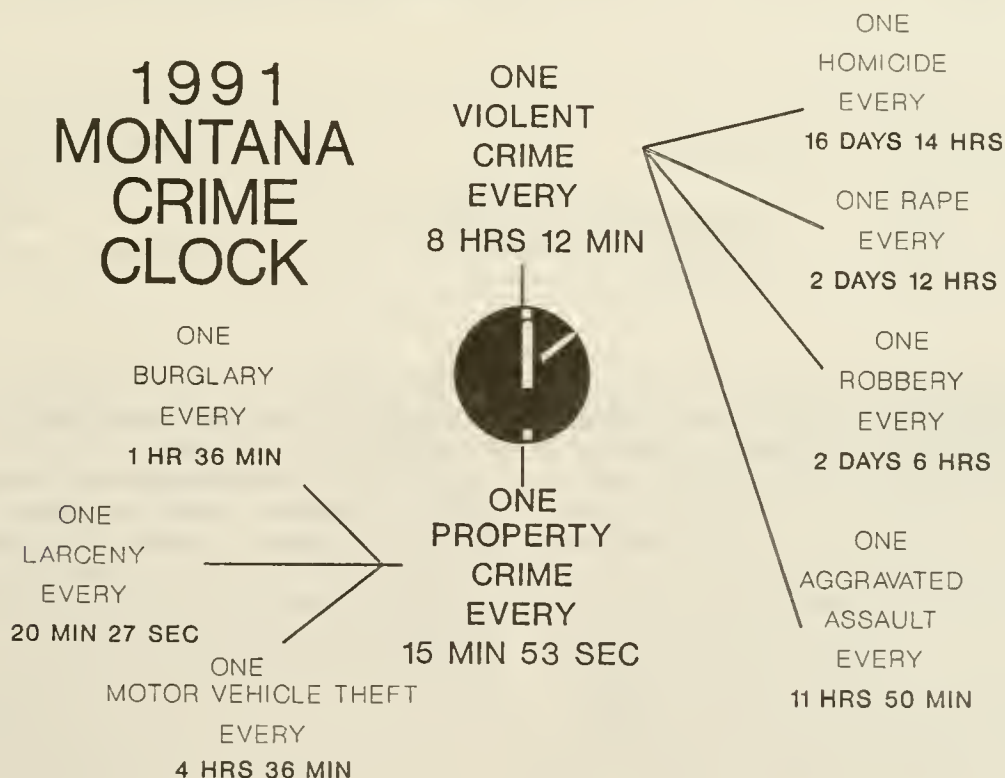
This report contains the most complete, up-to-date, and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It is intended to address the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials.

The data and statistics presented below are initiated by the police departments, sheriff offices, and other criminal justice agencies throughout the state. These agencies provide basic information about each crime which is reported to them and about each arrest they make to the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system. In turn, the MUCR program feeds data into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

It is emphasized that the amount and type of crime reported in this document is based upon the number of re-

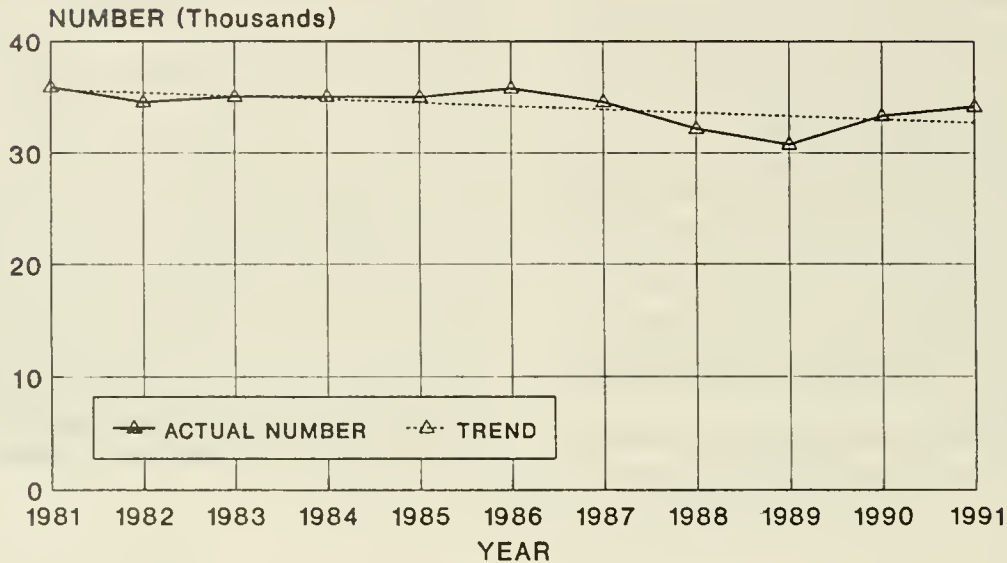
ported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. Many crimes, for example, may go unreported because the victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity.

At the same time, it is noted that many sociological and environmental factors influence the type and volume of criminal activity in a particular geographical area. These include the density and size of the community, demographic characteristics of the population, the economic status of the population, educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population, effective strength of local law enforcement agencies, policies of prosecuting officials and the courts and public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement. Many of these are beyond the ability of local law enforcement agencies to control.



CRIME INDEX =
Homicides + # Rapes + # Robberies
+ # Aggravated Assaults + # Burglaries
+ # Larcenies + # Motor Vehicle Thefts.

INCIDENCE OF MAJOR CRIMES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1989	1990	% Diff.
STATEWIDE INDEX	33,321	34,274	+2.9%

Statewide Crime Index

Because of their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence and the reliability of their reporting, the crimes of willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft are used as a gauge with which to measure the amount of crime and how much it increases or decreases over time. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

In 1991, a total of 34,274 major crimes was reported to local law enforcement officials in Montana. This number represents a continuing increase in the frequency of crimes occurring in the state which started in 1989. During the 1980's, the number of major crimes decreased an average of 1.6% per year. The 1990's have begun with a

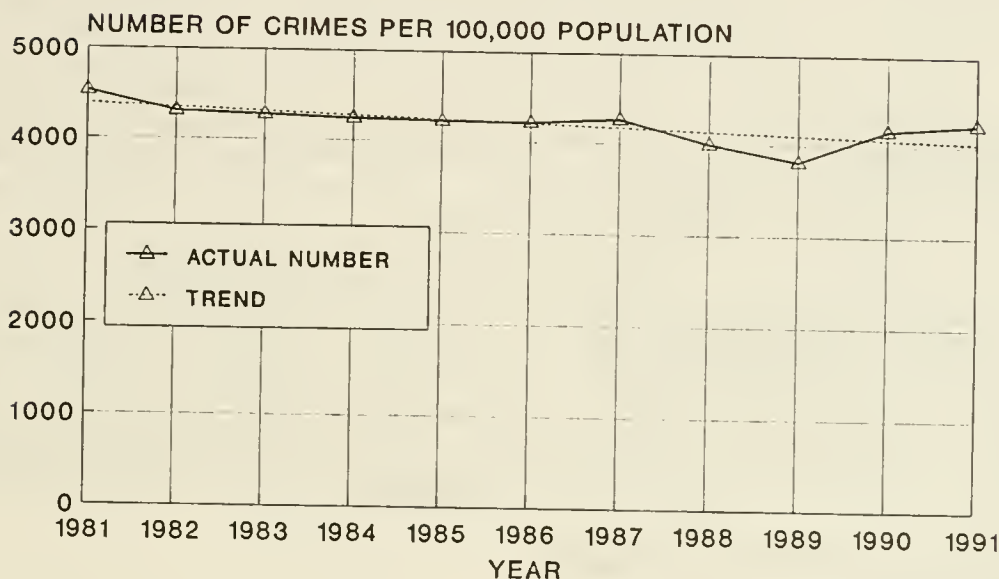
reversal of this trend. In 1990, the number of major crimes increased 8.3% over those reported in 1989. In 1991, the increase is smaller—2.9%

Increases in the number of crimes committed in 1991 have been reported for robbery, burglary, and motor vehicle theft—all property crimes. In contrast to national trends, Montana this year registered decreases in three out of the four violent crimes.

In 1991, 19.5% of the offenses reported were solved, being cleared by arrest or by exception. This statistic is similar to comparable ones reported in previous years.

$$\text{CRIME RATE} = 100,000 \times \text{Crime Index} / \text{Total Population}$$

STATEWIDE CRIME RATE 1981-1991



POPULATION FIGURES ON WHICH THESE
STATISTICS ARE BASED WERE PROVIDED
BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff.
STATEWIDE CRIME RATE	4,170.0	4,241.8	+ 9.3%
NATIONAL CRIME RATE	5,820.3		

Statewide Crime Rate

The Crime Rate of a given area is defined as the number of index crimes per 100,000 population. By using rates per population, comparisons can be made between jurisdictions of unequal populations. It should be noted that the rate only takes into consideration the population factor and does not incorporate any of the many other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime reported in a given community. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that are reported to law enforcement agencies.

The 1991 population figures used in this part of the report have been provided to the MUCR program by the U.S. Bureau of the Census through the Federal Bureau of

Investigation. In 1991 Montana's population was estimated to be 808,000. The statewide figures for the last eleven years are enumerated in Appendix 2; estimates for individual jurisdictions (counties and communities) are shown in Table 8.

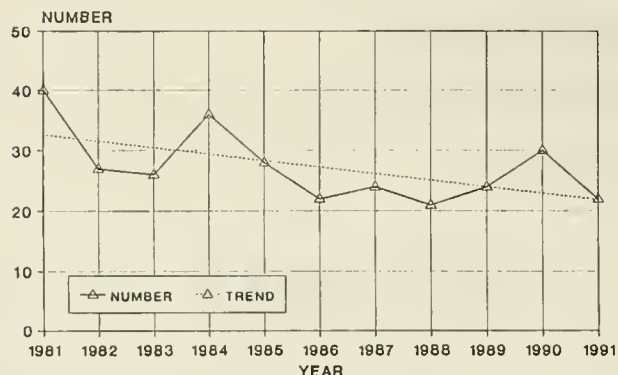
In 1991, 19.5% of the offenses reported were solved, being cleared by arrest or by exception. Of the \$22.1 million of property lost, \$6.0 million was recovered for an overall recovery rate of 27%.

In 1991, Montana's crime rate was 4,241.8. major crimes per 100,000 population. Although this reflects the rise in the number of crimes reported to law enforcement in the state, it still remains substantially below the national average.

HOMICIDE

Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicide where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen.

REPORTED HOMICIDES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



In 1991, a total of 22 homicides was reported in the state. Five of the homicides occurred during a disturbance at Montana State Prison. Two additional people died as a result of traffic accidents in which the driver was charged with negligent manslaughter. The 22 homicides represents a decrease of 26.7% over the previous year (30). Throughout the 1980's, the number of homicides occurring in Montana fell into a narrow band between twenty and forty per year, with the highest occurring in 1981 (40) and the lowest in 1988 (21). The overall trend in number of homicides had been downward. Because the numbers are so small, however, one cannot say whether these differences between the years are statistically significant.

Of the 22 homicides reported in 1991, 13 were "solved" or "cleared" for a clearance rate of 59%. This is comparable with the national rate of 67%. Like the national statistics, Montana's clearance rate for homicides is consistently higher than for other crimes. Montana's homicide rate for 1991 was 2.7 homicides per 100,000 population. The nation's comparable rate for 1990 was 9.4.

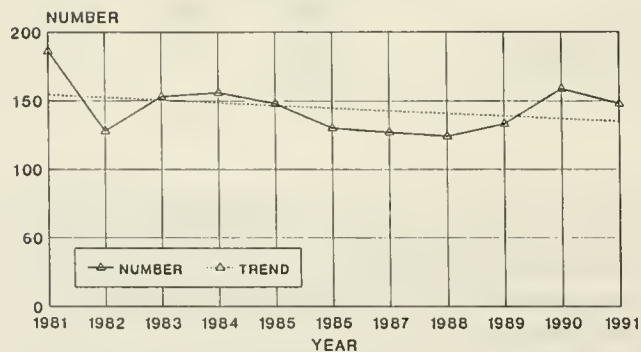
1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff.
No. Offenses	30	22	-26.7%
State Rate	3.8	2.7	-28.9%
National Rate	9.4		

FORCIBLE RAPE

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification.

REPORTED FORCIBLE RAPES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



A total of 148 cases of rape and attempted rape was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1991. This was a 6.9% decrease over the previous year's count of 159, continuing the general downward trend over the last eleven years.

Of the rapes reported, roughly 15% were classified as attempted rapes. In almost 83% of the cases, the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten with the offenders hands, fists, or feet. These statistics represent a departure from previous years' observations. More unsuccessful attempts are being reported and the use of a weapon in the commission of the crime is becoming more frequent.

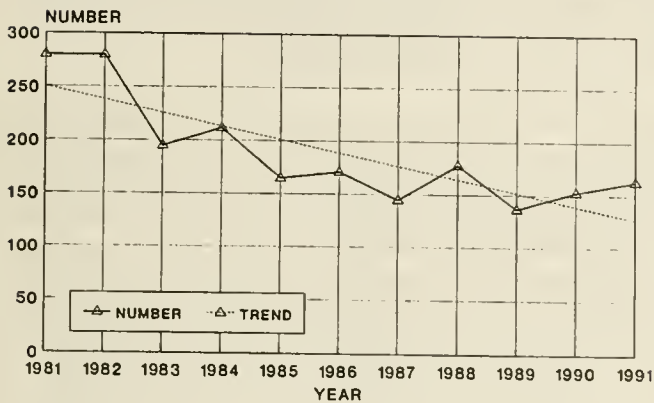
Forty percent (43.2%) of the reported rapes were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1991. This is approximately 10% less than the proportion cleared in 1990 when it was 51.6%. The national clearance rate in 1991 was 53%.

The 1991 incidence of rape in Montana was 19.6 forcible rapes or attempts per 100,000 persons. This is about half the national (1989) rate of 42.1.

1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff.
No. Offenses	159	148	- 6.9%
State Rate	19.9	19.6	- 1.5%
National Rate	41.2		

REPORTED ROBBERIES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff.
No. Offenses	153	163	+ 6.5%
State Rate	19.1	20.2	+ 5.8%
National Rate	257.0		

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count.

In 1991, there was a total of 163 robberies in Montana. This represents an increase of 6.5% from 1990 when 153 were reported. The state rate of 20.2 robberies per 100,000 population is less than one-tenth of last year's national rate of 257.0. Montana's 1991 clearance rate of 22.1% is roughly equivalent to the national average of 25%.

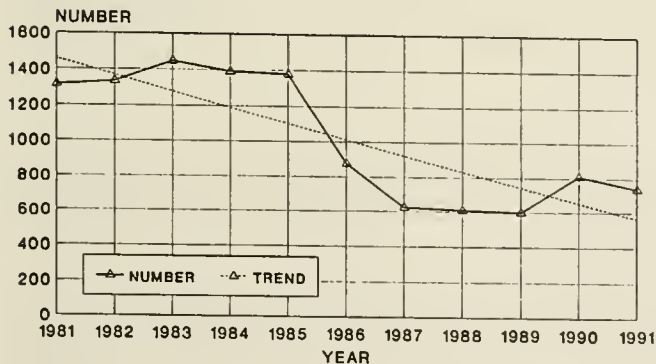
Over the last ten years, there has been a significant decrease in the number of robberies taking place in Montana. The fewest number of robberies seems to have occurred in 1988. Since that time the number has been increasing.

In slightly over one-third of the reported cases (35%), the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten; in another third of the cases a firearm was used (39%). The use of firearms in robberies seems to be becoming more prevalent.

Most of the robberies seem to be muggings or highjackings. One fourth of them occurred in a street, alley, or highway. The most common type of business victimized by robberies was a convenience store (20%).

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff
No. Offenses	812	739	- 9.0%
State Rate	101.6	91.5	- 9.9%
National Rate	424.1		

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category.

A total of 739 cases of aggravated assault was reported in Montana in 1991—a decrease of approximately 10% from the number reported in the previous year.

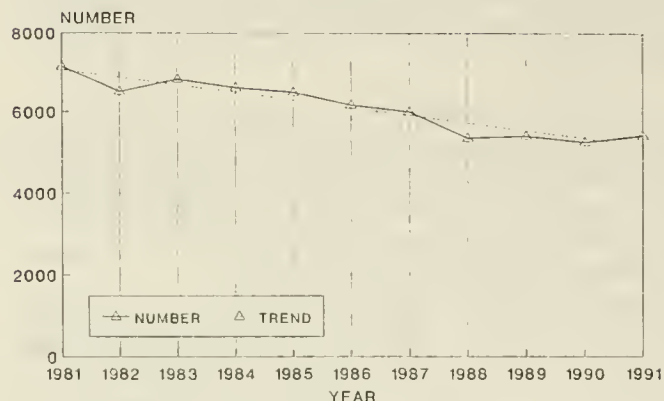
During the decade of the 80's, the number and rate of assaults has decreased dramatically. Much of this drop, however, may be due to the way in which simple and aggravated assaults have been reported over the years. Between 1980 and 1985, 33% of all assaults were classified as aggravated; between 1987 and 1991, only 11% were similarly classified.

Over half (53.5%) of the cases of aggravated assault reported in Montana in 1991 were cleared by arrest or by exception. Nationwide, 57% of these cases were cleared in 1991.

In one-third (36%) of the cases, the assault was a beating; in 25% of the cases, a firearm was used; and in 21% of the cases, a knife or cutting instrument was used.

The home is the most common scene where these assaults take place (37.8%). Streets, alleys, and highways are the next most common place (20.4%). About 10% (9.2%) of these crimes take place in a bar, tavern, or night club.

REPORTED BURGLARIES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff.
No. Offenses	5,257	5,417	+ 3.0 %
State Rate	657.9	670.4	+ 1.9%
National Rate	1,235.9		

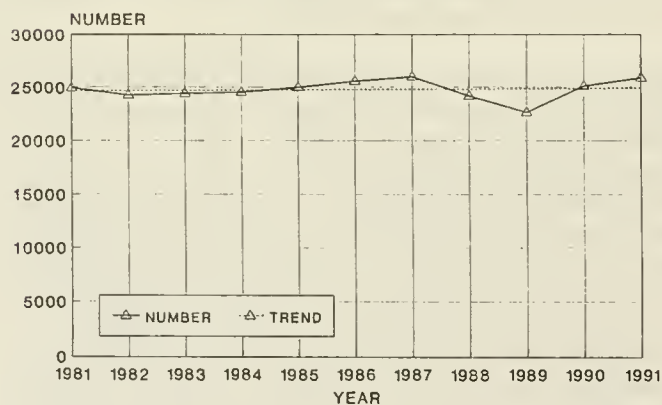
Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access, it is considered a larceny.

A total of 5,417 burglaries was reported in Montana in 1991—3% more than the number which was reported in 1990 (5,257). This is the first year since 1983 where the number of burglaries has increased. The 1991 state rate is approximately half of the 1990 national rate (670.4 burglaries per 100,000 population compared to 1235.9).

Of the seven major crimes, burglary is the most difficult for law enforcement to solve. Seldom, if ever, is there a witness to the crime itself. In Montana last year, most burglaries involved the breaking and entering of residential properties (57.9%). In 34% of these cases, the time of day in which the crime occurred is unknown. Consequently, the clearance rate (i.e. the proportion of cases cleared by arrest or by exception) for burglaries in Montana in 1991 was 10.8%. The national clearance rate in 1991 was 14%.

In over one-third of the cases reported (36.2%), force was not required to gain entry to the building being burglarized.

REPORTED LARCENIES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff
No. Offenses	25,103	25,877	+3.1%
State Rate	3,141.5	3,202.6	+ 1.9%
National Rate	3,194.8		

LARCENY/THEFT

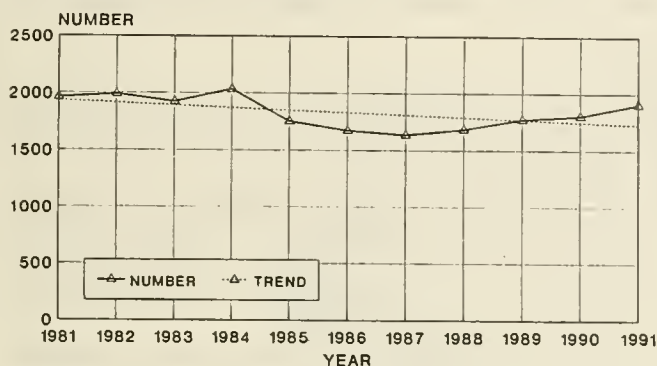
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pickpocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself.

Larceny is the most common of the seven major offenses, constituting approximately three-fourths of all major crimes being reported. In 1991, a total of 25,877 thefts were reported in Montana.

The incident rate of thefts in Montana is approximately equal to the national rate. In fact, this year it is slightly higher. The 1991 state rate is 3,202.6 thefts per 100,000 population whereas the 1990 national rate was 3,194.8. Throughout the 1980's both the number and rate of larcenies in Montana has been extremely stable.

Roughly one out of every five crimes involving larcenies are solved. In 1991, 19.8% of these crimes reported to police were cleared. Montana clearance rates are similar to the national experience. Thirty percent of all larcenies involved theft from a vehicle; 14% of them involved shoplifting.

REPORTED MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff.
No. Offenses	1,807	1,908	+ 5.6 %
State Rate	226.1	236.1	+ 4.4%
National Rate	657.8		

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

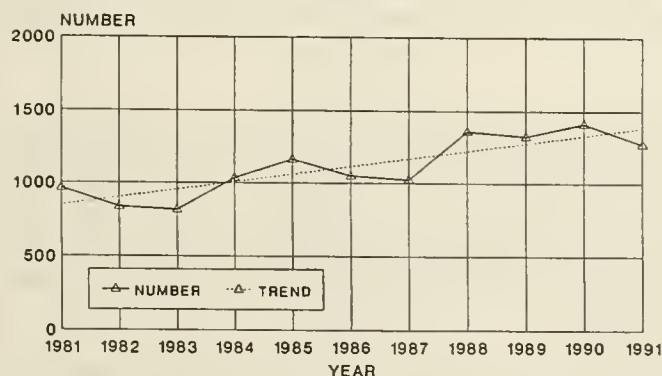
In 1991, there was a total of 1,908 motor vehicles stolen in the state. This represents an increase of 5.6% over the number stolen in 1990. Although the ten year trend is slightly downward, this is the third year in a row in which an increase, albeit a very small one, has been recorded. Nevertheless, the state's rate for motor vehicle theft is still less than half of the national rate.

In 1991, over three times as many automobiles are stolen as are trucks. (64.7 % vs. 19.6%). Nationally 80% of the motor vehicles stolen are automobiles. Ten percent of the vehicles stolen in Montana are motorcycles.

About 15.6% of the offenses were reported as "unauthorized use" of the vehicle rather than "stolen".

The national clearance rate for motor vehicle theft in 1990 was 15%. In Montana in 1991, 25.1% of these cases were cleared by arrest or by exception. This, however, is down slightly from the previous year's rate of 27.9%. Juveniles are arrested in 48% of the cleared cases. This is twice the national rate of 24%.

REPORTED DRUG OFFENSES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff
No. Offenses	1,414	1,273	+10.0%
State Rate	177.0	157.5	-11.0%
National Rate	-----		

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

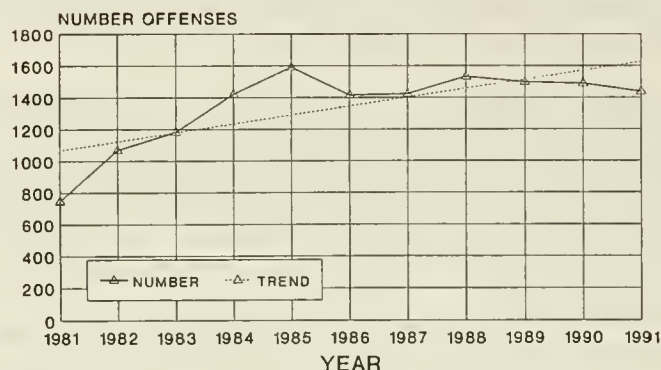
Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs.

A total of 1,273 cases of drug abuse was reported in Montana in 1991, which is actually 10.0% less than the number which was reported in 1990 (1,414).

Seventy-one percent of the drug abuse cases which were reported were also cleared. The increase in the number of drug abuse crimes observed in Montana roughly corresponds to the the federal government's anti-drug efforts and federal funding to local police agencies to fight the problem. Between 1984 and 1987, Montana reported about 1,000 cases of drug abuse annually. In 1988, 1989, and 1990, after local drug teams were funded and activated, the number increased to an average of 1,367 per year. Now, in 1991, after the teams have been in operation for three years, the number of cases is beginning to drop.

Forty-two percent of the drug offenses in Montana involve possession or use; another 28% involve possession of drug paraphernalia, and 19%, the sale or distribution of drugs. Sixty-two percent of the offenses involve marijuana. Cocaine is the second most common drug, involved in 5.9% of the cases; hallucinogens, in 3.8%; and amphetamines, in 2.0% of the cases.

REPORTED SEX OFFENSE CASES IN MONTANA 1981-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff
No. Offenses	1,489	1,438	- 3.4%
State Rate	1,86.3	178.0	- 4.4%
National Rate	-----		

SEX OFFENSES

Sex crimes include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Montana law lists four specific crimes: sexual assault, deviate sexual conduct, indecent exposure, and incest. Excluded under this category are forcible rape, prostitution, and commercial vice.

In 1991, there were 1,438 sex crimes other than rape and prostitution reported in Montana. This is somewhat less than that which was reported in 1990 (1,489).

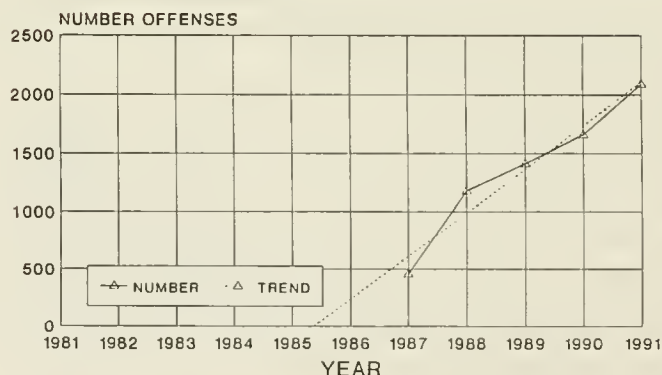
The most frequent type of sex crime reported in 1990 was cases in which the victim was physically molested. Five hundred sixty-three (39.7%) of such cases were reported. These were followed by obscene phone calls (25.1%) and cases of indecent exposure (11.0%).

Limited victim data is available on these crimes. Three out of every four victims (76.7%) of these crimes are females with slightly less than half of these being juveniles (46.7% vs 53.3%). Most (54.9%) of the adult females were victimized by obscene phone calls, whereas 63.2% of the juvenile females were physically molested. Fifty-two of the juvenile females (9.0%) were victims of statutory rape; and seventy, were victims of "other" sex crimes which would include incest.

About one-fifth of all the sex crimes (19.7%) reported in Montana in 1991 were cleared by arrest or by exception.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

REPORTED CASES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE IN MONTANA 1987-1991



1990-1991 COMPARISON

	1990	1991	% Diff.
No. Offenses	1,660	2,091	+26.0 %
State Rate	207.1	258.8	+25.0 %
National Rate	-----		

A person commits the offense of domestic abuse if he: (a) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or (b) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury in a family member or household member.

In 1991, 2,091 cases of domestic abuse were reported to local law enforcement authorities in Montana. Since domestic abuse was made a distinct crime in this state in 1987, the number of cases has risen dramatically. The increase in the number of cases this year was 26.0% over the 1990 level.

Domestic abuse is classified in the UCR program as a simple assault. In fact, it comprises slightly over one-third (36.0%) of these crimes.

Because Montana law specifies that the offender be arrested in domestic abuse cases, the clearance rate is quite high compared to other cases of assault. In 1990, 68.3% of the cases were cleared.

In past years, 90% of those arrested for domestic abuse have been males. Men between the ages of 26 and 35 make up almost 40% of those arrested.

TABLE 1
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT
(1991)

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Cleared By Arrest	Percent Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	22	13	59.1 %
Rape	148	64	43.2
Robbery	163	36	22.1
Aggrav. Assault	739	395	53.5
Violent	1,072	508	47.4
Burglary	5,417	586	10.8
Larceny	25,877	5,125	19.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,908	479	25.1
Property	33,202	6,190	18.6
TOTAL PART I	34,274	6,698	19.5
Negligent Manslaughter	2	2	100.0
Other Assaults	5,868	3,001	51.1
Domestic Abuse ^{1*}	2,091	1,429	68.3
Arson	148	50	33.8
Forgery	1,034	233	22.5
Fraud	2,023	404	20.0
Embezzlement	25	8	32.0
Stolen Property	228	53	23.2
Vandalism	13,280	1,563	11.8
Weapons	414	168	40.6
Prostitution	29	14	48.3
Sex Offenses	1,438	284	19.7
Narcotics	1,273	910	71.5
Gambling	7	3	42.9
Offenses Against Family	505	118	23.4
DUI ^{2*}	5,336	5,142	96.4
Liquor Laws*	3,292	2,632	80.0
Disorderly Conduct*	3,666	2,261	61.7
All Other*	8,036	1,754	21.8
TOTAL PART II*	26,272	6,809	25.9
GRAND TOTAL*	60,546	13,507	22.3

*Totals do not include Domestic Abuse, DUI, Liquor Laws, Disorderly Conduct and All Other.

¹Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assault.

² DUI's reported to MUCR. Montana Highway Patrol which is responsible for as many as one quarter of the DUI arrests made in any given year does not participate in the MUCR Program. Of the 7,800 DUI convictions in Montana in 1991, the Montana Highway Patrol was responsible for 2,034 (26.1%).

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
1990 AND 1991

	NUMBER REPORTED 1991	NUMBER REPORTED 1990	PERCENT CHANGE
Homicide	22	30	-26.7%
Rape	148	159	- 6.9
Robbery	163	153	6.5
Aggrav. Assault	739	812	- 9.0
Total Violent	1,072	1,154	- 7.1%
Burglary	5,417	5,257	3.0
Larceny	25,877	25,103	3.1
Motor Veh Theft	1,908	1,807	5.6
Total Property	33,202	32,167	3.2%
TOTAL PART I	34,274	33,321	2.9%
Neg Manslaughter	2	3	-33.3
Simple Assault	5,868	5,875	- 0.1
Domestic Abuse ¹	2,091	1,660	26.0
Arson	148	265	-44.2
Forgery	1,034	998	3.6
Fraud	2,023	1,821	11.1
Embezzlement	25	51	-51.0
Stolen Property	228	216	5.6
Vandalism	13,280	12,009	10.6
Weapons	414	425	-2.6
Prostitution	29	71	-59.2
Sex Offenses	1,438	1,489	- 3.4
Narcotics	1,273	1,414	-10.0
Gambling	7	9	-22.2
Off Against Fam	505	544	-7.2
DUI ²	5,336	5,156	3.5
TOTAL PART II*	26,272	25,187	4.3%
GRAND TOTAL*	60,546	58,508	3.5%

*Totals do not include Domestic Abuse or DUI statistics.

¹Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assault.

² DUI's reported to MUCR. Montana Highway Patrol which is responsible for as many as 25% of the DUI arrests made in any given year does not participate in the MUCR Program.

TABLE 3
PROPERTY LOSSES INCURRED IN
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
(1991)

<u>TYPE OF CRIME</u>	<u>AVERAGE LOSS</u>	<u>TOTAL LOSS</u>	<u>TOTAL RECOVERED</u>	<u>% VALUE RECOVERED</u>
Robbery	\$1,339	\$139,252	\$84,270	61%
Burglary	\$761	\$4,099,695	\$453,945	11%
Larceny	\$445	\$7,775,897	\$618,567	8%
M V Theft	\$4,832	\$6,605,767	\$4,686,825	71%
Vandalism	\$369	\$2,027,836	\$26,835	1%
Other	\$581	\$1,464,386	\$99,761	7%
Total	\$684	\$22,112,833	\$5,970,203	27%

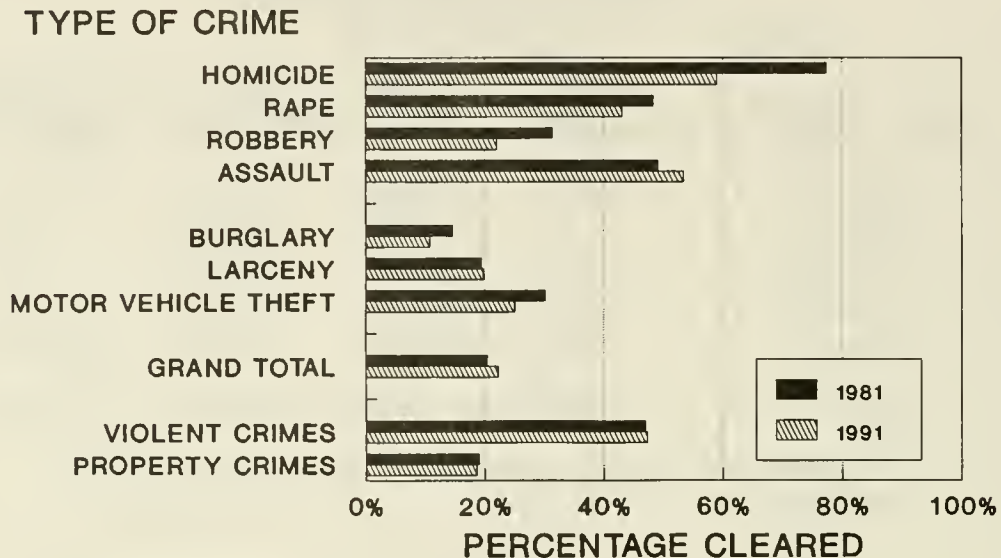
* Table does not include property recovered in crimes reported to the Sidney Police Department.

TABLE 4
FREQUENCY (%) OF USE
OF VARIOUS WEAPONS
IN THE COMMISSION OF
VIOLENT CRIMES IN MONTANA
(1991)

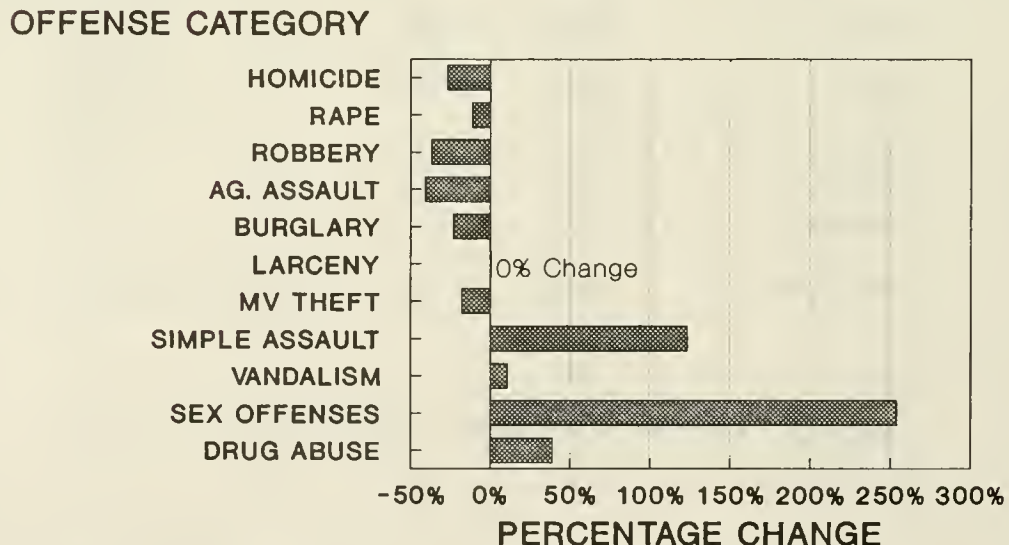
<u>Weapon</u>	<u>Type of Violent Crime</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Homicide*</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Ag. Assault</u>	
Firearm	74%	5%	35%	25%	24%
Knife	16%	8%	19%	21%	19%
Other Dangerous Weapon	5%	3%	7%	14%	11%
Hands, Feet Etc.	5%	84%	39%	36%	43%
Unknown	0%	0%	1%	4%	3%
TOTAL NO. OF CASES	22	145	160	740	1,067

* Weapons used in homicides were tabulated from Supplemental Homicide Reports.

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST 1981 VS. 1991



PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE OCCURANCE RATE OF SELECTED OFFENSES--1981-1991



**TABLE 5
COUNTY RANKING
WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1991 CRIME RATE***

County	1991 Crime Rate	County	1991 Crime Rate
FLATHEAD	8066.4	RICHLAND	2455.0
CASCADE	7221.4	MADISON	2427.7
MISSOULA**	6877.4	TOOLE	2214.8
MINERAL	6831.7	MUSSELSHELL**	2192.2
YELLOWSTONE**	6028.6	SHERIDAN	2111.2
SILVER BOW	5871.2	CHOUTEAU	2068.2
LEWIS & CLARK***	5118.2	SANDERS**	2008.0
HILL	5008.1	GALLATIN***	1926.5
BROADWATER	4858.4	PHILLIPS	1915.7
STATE AVERAGE	4241.8	RAVALLI**	1838.7
LINCOLN***	3903.8	CARBON**	1799.5
LAKE	3586.5	BEAVERHEAD	1772.9
ROOSEVELT	3578.8	DAWSON***	1477.6
GRANITE**	3532.6	ROSEBUD	1449.8
CUSTER	3289.1	WHEATLAND	1321.0
POWELL**	3137.1	STILLWATER	1044.0
DEER LODGE	2954.2	FALLON	988.2
FERGUS	2922.2	PONDERA	984.0
SWEET GRASS	2884.9	DANIELS	917.0
BIG HORN**	2878.8	MCCONE	651.9
PARK	2832.3	TETON	488.9
VALLEY	2473.0	TREASURE	453.0
POWDER RIVER	2461.0	GOLDEN VALLEY	325.4

UNRANKED COUNTIES

Blaine	Judith Basin
Carter	Liberty
Garfield	Meagher
Glacier	Petroleum
Jefferson	Prairie
	Wibaux

*Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

**County Crime Rates are estimated due to insufficient data.

***Crime Rate Underestimated. One or more major agencies within the county did not participate in the MUCR program during the entire year.

TABLE 6
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICES
RANKED WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1991 CRIME RATES*

AGENCY	1991 Crime Rate
Flathead County S. O.	7020.6
Mineral County S. O.	6831.7
Butte/Silver Bow County S. O.*	5871.2
Broadwater County S. O.	4858.4
Powell County S. O.	4025.6
Lincoln County S. O.	3819.1
Roosevelt County S. O.	3578.8
Granite County S. O.**	3532.6
Missoula County S. O.	3160.3
Dear Lodge County S. O.*	2954.2
Sweet Grass County S. O.	2884.9
Big Horn County S. O.**	2878.8
Hill County S. O.	2508.0
Gallatin County S. O.	2507.3
Powder River County S. O.	2461.0
Madison County S. O.	2427.7
Lewis & Clark County S. O.	2353.5
Cascade County S. O.	2298.0
Lake County S. O.	2268.5
Toole County S. O.	2214.8
Musselshell County S. O.**	2192.2
Sanders County S. O.	1937.6
Phillips County S. O.	1915.7
Custer County S. O.	1711.5
Carbon County S. O.	1602.7
Fergus County S. O.	1475.7
Rosebud County S. O.	1449.8
Ravalli County S. O.	1425.3
Sheridan County S. O.	1333.3
Wheatland County S. O.	1321.0
Chouteau County S. O.	1304.1
Yellowstone County S. O.	1288.5
Richland County S. O.	1205.0
Beaverhead County S. O.	1071.0
Stillwater County S. O.	1044.0
Valley County S. O.	996.0
Daniels County S. O.	917.0
Pondera County S. O.	865.7
Fallon County S. O.	846.8
McCone County S. O.	651.9
Park County S. O.	541.0
Teton County S. O.	488.9
Treasura County S. O.	453.0
Golden Valley County S. O.	325.4

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data

Blaine County S.O.	Carter County S.O.
Dawson County S.O.	Garfield County S.O.
Glacier County S.O.	Jafferson County S.O.
Judith Basin County S.O.	Liberty County S.O.
Maagher County S.O.	Petroleum County S.O.
Prairie County S.O.	Wibaux County S.O.

* Consolidated Agencies.

**Crime Rate Estimated. Agency did not participate in the MUCR Program for the full year.

TABLE 7
CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS
RANKED WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1991 CRIME RATES*

AGENCY	County	1991 Crime Rate
Kalispell P.D.	Flathead	11419.1
Whitefish P.D.	Flathead	10122.3
Missoula P.D.*	Missoula	9975.3
Graat Falls P.D.	Cascade	9240.4
Polson P.D.	Lake	8767.7
Eureka P.D.**	Lincoln	8728.7
Helena P.D.	Lewis & Clark	7845.3
Billings P.D.	Yellowstone	7606.0
West Yellowstone P.D.	Gallatin	7367.3
Havre P.D.	Hill	6834.7
Laurel P.D.**	Yellowstone	5705.3
Columbia Falls P.D.	Flathead	5649.0
Ronan P.D.	Lake	5562.7
Livingston P.D.	Park	5520.3
Hamilton P.D.**	Ravalli	5204.2
Glasgow P.D.	Valley	4403.2
Lewistown P.D.	Fergus	4364.2
St. Ignatius P.D.	Lake	3944.0
Miles City P.D.	Custer	3892.5
Fort Benton P.D.	Chouteau	3814.1
Sidney P.D.	Richland	3772.5
Belgrade P.D.**	Gallatin	3659.2
Plentywood P.D.	Sheridan	3057.0
Glandivie P.D.	Dawson	2924.8
Red Lodge P.D.	Carbon	2728.7
Dillon P.D.	Beaverhead	2552.7
Thompson Falls P.D.**	Sanders	2400.6
Dear Lodge P.D.*	Powell	2284.0
Conrad P.D.	Pondera	1129.0
Baker P.D.	Fallon	1088.1
Bridger P.D.**	Gallatin	627.9

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data:

Boulder P.D.	Bozeman P.D.
East Helena P.D.	Troy P.D.

Agencies Not Ranked - No Population Data Available

Manhattan P.D.	Montana State Prison
MSU Campus Police	University of Montana Campus Police

* Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

Populations served by Sheriff's Offices are defined as those county's populations not served by city or municipal police departments.

** Crime Rate estimated. Agency did not participate in the MUCR Program for the full year.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1991 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
.....										
BEAVERHEAD										
Beaverhead S. O.	4482	48	1071.0	0	0	0	5	12	23	8
Dillon	4035	103	2552.7	0	0	0	1	11	81	10
TOTAL--	8517	151	1772.9	0	0	0	6	23	104	18
BIG HORN										
Big Horn S. O.*	11463	330*	2878.8*	0	0	0	2	0	49	4
TOTAL--	11463	330*	2878.8*	0	0	0	2	0	49	4
BLAINE										
Blaine S. O.	6803	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	6803	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROADWATER										
Broadwater S. O.	3355	163	4858.4	0	1	0	11	28	108	15
TOTAL--	3355	163	4858.4	0	1	0	11	28	108	15
CARBON										
Carbon S. O.	5553	89	1602.7	0	0	0	1	31	53	4
Red Lodge	1979	54	2728.7	0	0	0	2	6	46	0
Bridger*	637	4*	627.9*	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL--	8169	147*	1799.5	0	0	0	3	38	100	4
CARTER										
Carter S. O.	1519	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1519	0.	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASCADE										
Cascade S. O.	22846	525	2298.0	0	1	0	14	56	406	48
Great Falls	55712	5148	9240.4	3	27	21	47	616	4205	229
TOTAL--	78558	5673	7221.4	3	28	21	61	672	4611	277
CHOUTEAU										
Chouteau S. O.	3834	50	1304.1	0	0	0	3	13	29	5
Fort Benton	1678	64	3814.1	0	0	0	0	1	62	1
TOTAL--	5512	114	2068.2	0	0	0	3	14	91	6
CUSTER										
Custer S. O.	3272	56	1711.5	1	0	1	2	5	40	7
Miles City	8555	333	3892.5	0	0	3	9	16	291	14
TOTAL--	11827	389	3289.1	1	0	4	11	21	331	21
DANIELS										
Daniels S. O.	2290	21	917.0	0	0	0	0	16	2	3
TOTAL--	2290	21	917.0	0	0	0	0	16	2	3
DAWSON										
Dawson S. O.	4755	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Glendive	4855	142	2924.8	0	0	0	1	18	117	6
TOTAL--	9610	142*	1477.6*	0	0	0	1	18	117	6
DEER LODGE										
Deer Lodge S. O.	10392	307	2954.2	0	1	1	4	53	246	2
TOTAL--	10392	307	2954.2	0	1	1	4	53	246	2
FALLON										
Fallon S. O.	1299	11	848.8	0	0	0	1	9	1	0
Baker	1838	20	1088.1	0	0	0	1	4	14	1
TOTAL--	3137	31	988.2	0	0	0	2	13	15	1
FERGUS										
Fergus S. O.	6099	90	1475.7	0	0	0	12	14	61	3
Lewistown	6118	267	4364.2	0	1	0	10	26	225	5
TOTAL--	12217	357	2922.2	0	1	0	22	40	286	8

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1991 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
.....										
FLATHEAD										
Flathead S. O.	40438	2839	7020.6	0	11	2	24	969	1724	109
Columbia Falls	2974	168	5649.0	1	0	1	2	22	131	11
Whitefish	4416	447	10122.3	0	4	0	14	51	363	15
Kalispell	12050	1376	11419.1	0	1	5	17	137	1161	55
TOTAL--	59878	4830	8066.4	1	16	8	57	1179	3379	190
GALLATIN										
Gallatin S. O.	23691	594	2507.3	0	5	2	35	112	398	42
Belgrade*	3498	128*	3659.2*	0	0	0	1	5	54	4
Bozeman	22913	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Manhattan		25		0	0	0	0	7	18	0
West Yellowstone	923	68	7367.3	0	2	0	0	9	50	7
MSU Campus Police*	XXX	232**	XXX**	0	3	1	3	12	206	7
TOTAL--	51025	983*	1926.5*	0	10	3	39	145	726	60
GARFIELD										
Garfield S. O.	1606	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1606	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLACIER										
Glacier S. O.	12256	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	12256	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLDEN VALLEY										
Golden Valley S. O.	922	3	325.4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
TOTAL--	922	3	325.4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
GRANITE										
Granite S. O.*	2576	91*	3532.6*	1	1	1	3	20	55	2
TOTAL--	2576	91*	3532.6*	1	1	1	3	20	55	2
HILL										
Hill S. O.	7536	189	2508.0	0	3	2	2	41	123	18
Havre	10315	705	6834.7	0	3	0	8	36	625	33
TOTAL--	17851	894	5008.1	0	6	2	10	77	748	51
JEFFERSON										
Jefferson S. O.	5796	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Boulder	1330	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	8026	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUDITH BASIN										
Judith Basin S. O.	2307	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	2307	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKE										
Lake S. O.	15605	354	2268.5	0	10	1	19	80	209	35
Polson	3319	291	8767.7	1	0	2	8	54	212	14
Ronan	1564	87	5562.7	0	0	1	3	8	70	5
St. Ignatius	786	31	3944.0	0	1	0	1	4	24	1
TOTAL--	21274	763	3586.5	1	11	4	31	146	515	55
LEWIS & CLARK										
Lewis & Clark S O	21627	509	2353.5	1	4	2	29	110	331	32
Helena	24843	1949	7845.3	1	6	5	92	224	1520	101
East Helena	1555	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	48025	2458*	5118.2*	2	10	7	121	334	1851	133
LIBERTY										
Liberty S. O.	2320	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	2320	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LINCOLN										
Lincoln S. O.	15658	598	3819.1	0	0	0	24	113	434	27
Eureka*	1054	92*	8767.7*	0	0	0	2	1	19	1
Troy	963	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	17675	690*	3903.8*	0	0	0	26	114	453	28

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1991 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
MCCONE										
McCone S. O.	2301	15	651.9	0	0	0	0	2	12	1
TOTAL--	2301	15	651.9	0	0	0	0	2	12	1
MADISON										
Madison S. O.	6055	147	2427.7	0	0	3	4	37	95	8
TOTAL--	6055	147	2427.7	0	0	3	4	37	95	8
MEAGHER										
Meagher S. O.	1839	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1839	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINERAL										
Mineral S. O.	3352	229	6831.7	0	3	2	17	74	111	22
TOTAL--	3352	229	6831.7	0	3	2	17	74	111	22
MISSOULA										
Missoula S. O.	36168	1143	3160.3	0	14	2	50	196	795	86
Missoula*	43397	4329*	9975.3*	2	14	14	40	210	2113	132
U of Montana**		188	XXX**	0	0	0	2	9	173	4
TOTAL--	79565	5660*	6877.4*	2	28	16	92	415	3081	222
MUSSELSHELL										
Musselshell S. O.*	4151	91*	2192.2*	0	0	1	12	20	42	8
TOTAL--	4151	91*	2192.2*	0	0	1	12	20	42	8
PARK										
Park S. O.	7948	43	541.0	0	0	1	4	5	28	5
Livingston	6775	374	5520.3	0	1	2	11	52	287	21
TOTAL--	14723	417	2832.3	0	1	3	15	57	315	26
PETROLEUM										
Petroleum S. O.	524	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	524	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILLIPS										
Phillips S. O.	5220	100	1915.7	0	0	0	5	7	79	9
TOTAL--	5220	100	1915.7	0	0	0	5	7	79	9
PONDERA										
Pondera S. O.	3581	31	865.7	0	1	0	2	2	20	6
Conrad	2923	33	1129.0	0	0	0	1	2	29	1
TOTAL--	6504	64	984.0	0	1	0	3	4	49	7
POWDER RIVER										
Powder River S. O.	2113	52	2461.0	0	0	0	1	12	38	1
TOTAL--	2113	52	2461.0	0	0	0	1	12	38	1
POWELL										
Powell S. O.	3279	132	4025.6	0	2	1	2	32	87	8
Deer Lodge*	3415	78*	2284.0*	0	0	0	1	2	19	4
Montana State PrisonXXX		7	XXX	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL--	6694	210*	3137.1	5	2	1	5	34	106	12
PRAIRIE										
Prairie S. O.	1398	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1398	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAVALLI										
Ravalli S. O.	22522	321	1425.3	1	3	1	23	38	232	23
Hamilton*	2767	144*	5204.2*	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
TOTAL--	25289	465*	1838.7*	1	3	1	23	38	244	23
RICHLAND										
Richland S. O.	5560	67	1205.0	0	0	1	1	16	41	8
Sidney	5275	199	3772.5	0	4	0	2	12	172	9
TOTAL--	10835	266	2455.0	0	4	1	3	28	213	17
ROOSEVELT										
Roosevelt S. O.	11121	398	3578.8	0	0	1	8	95	248	46
TOTAL--	11121	398	3578.8	0	0	1	8	95	248	46

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1991 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
.....										
ROSEBUD										
Rosebud S. O.	10622	154	1449.8	0	1	0	9	26	113	5
TOTAL--	10622	154	1449.8	0	1	0	9	26	113	5
SANDERS										
Sanders S. O.	7432	144	1937.6	0	2	0	13	44	78	7
Thompson Falls*	1333	32*	2400.6*	0	0	0	4	3	8	1
TOTAL--	8765	176*	2008.0*	0	2	0	17	47	86	8
SHERIDAN										
Sheridan S. O.	2625	35	1333.3	0	0	0	0	10	24	1
Plentywood	2159	66	3057.0	0	0	0	0	6	56	4
TOTAL--	4784	101	2111.2	0	0	0	0	16	80	5
SILVER BOW										
Butta/Silver Bow	34320	2015	5871.2	2	8	18	21	265	1596	105
TOTAL--	34320	2015	5871.2	2	8	18	21	265	1596	105
STILLWATER										
Stillwater S. O.	6609	69	1044.0	0	1	1	5	17	41	4
TOTAL--	6609	69	1044.0	0	1	1	5	17	41	4
SWEET GRASS										
Sweet Grass S. O.	3189	92	2884.9	0	0	0	2	14	69	7
TOTAL--	3189	92	2884.9	0	0	0	2	14	69	7
TETON										
Teton S. O.	6341	31	488.9	0	0	0	4	6	19	2
TOTAL--	6341	31	488.9	0	0	0	4	6	19	2
TOOLE										
Toole S. O.	5102	113	2214.8	0	0	0	1	15	92	5
TOTAL--	5102	113	2214.8	0	0	0	1	15	92	5
TREASURE										
Treasure S. O.	883	4	453.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL--	883	4	453.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
VALLEY6.0										
Valley S. O.	4719	47	995.2	0	0	0	3	8	35	1
Glasgow	3611	159	4403.2	0	0	1	5	15	129	9
TOTAL--	8330	206	2473.0	0	0	1	8	23	164	10
WHEATLAND										
Wheatland S. O.	2271	30	1321.0	0	0	0	0	8	21	1
TOTAL--	2271	30	1321.0	0	0	0	0	8	21	1
WIBAUX										
Wibaux S. O.	1204	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1204	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YELLOWSTONE										
Yellowstone S. O.	26931	347	1288.5	1	1	4	6	67	240	28
Billings	82106	6245	7606.0	4	4	57	59	1089	4623	409
Laurel*	5749	328*	5705.3*	0	1	0	4	37	251	8
TOTAL--	114786	6920*	6028.6*	5	6	61	69	1193	5114	445
STATEWIDE TOTALS--808000										
342744141.8***				22	148	163	739	5417	25877	1908

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

* Agency did not report data for the entire year. Index and rate are estimated from the months which were reported.

**MSU Campus Police submitted summary data only. MSU Campus Police, University of Montana, and Montana State Prison statistics are not included in the sub-totals and total calculations. Crime rates cannot be calculated for lack of population estimates.

*** Statewide index is based upon the actual count of the seven index crimes. No provisions have been included to account for non-reporting agencies nor agencies that reported for less than the full year.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Montana's Juvenile Justice System

Montana's Juvenile Justice System allows youth to be given consideration not available to adults and, at the same time, denies them some of the constitutional rights that adults have. In Youth Court, juveniles are found to be "delinquent" or "in need of supervision", but are not "convicted" of specific crimes. In this sense then, a Youth Court is part of each District Court, but operates as a civil rather than a criminal process.

A youth may be found to be delinquent only if he has committed an act which is criminal for an adult. Burglary, assault, or shoplifting can all lead to a finding of delinquency. Youth in Need of Supervision (YINS) are those

youth who have committed non-criminal acts such as running away, being "ungovernable" or violating curfew. These are only "crimes" because of the youth's age. They are commonly referred to as "status" offenses.

General Activity

The activities of Montana's Youth Courts and Juvenile Probation Offices is typically measured in four components:

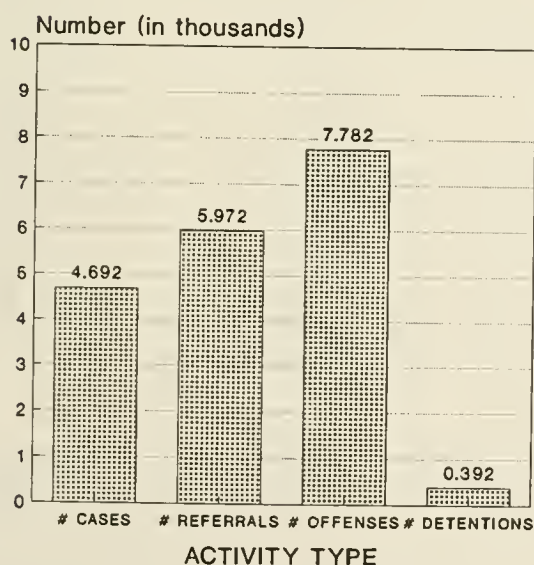
1. The Number of Cases—the number of individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system for some reason, criminal or not. In 1991, 4,692 youth were processed by Youth Courts in Montana. About two-thirds of the cases were males (68.5%).

2. The Number of Referrals—the number of youth encounters with the juvenile justice system. An individual can be referred more than once during the year. In 1991, Youth Courts and Probation Offices handled 5,972 referrals.

3. The Number of Offenses—the number of crimes attributed to youths who have been referred to the system. In 1991, Montana had 7,782 criminal and status offenses reported to probation offices which were attributed to juveniles.

4. The number of detentions—the number of times youths are confined awaiting court action. Because youth facilities are not generally available in Montana, this usually means being locked up in the local jail. During the course of a year, a single youth may be confined more than once. In 1991, 294 youth were detained 392 times.

GENERAL YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY 1991



Source: JPIS Year End Report--JPR81A

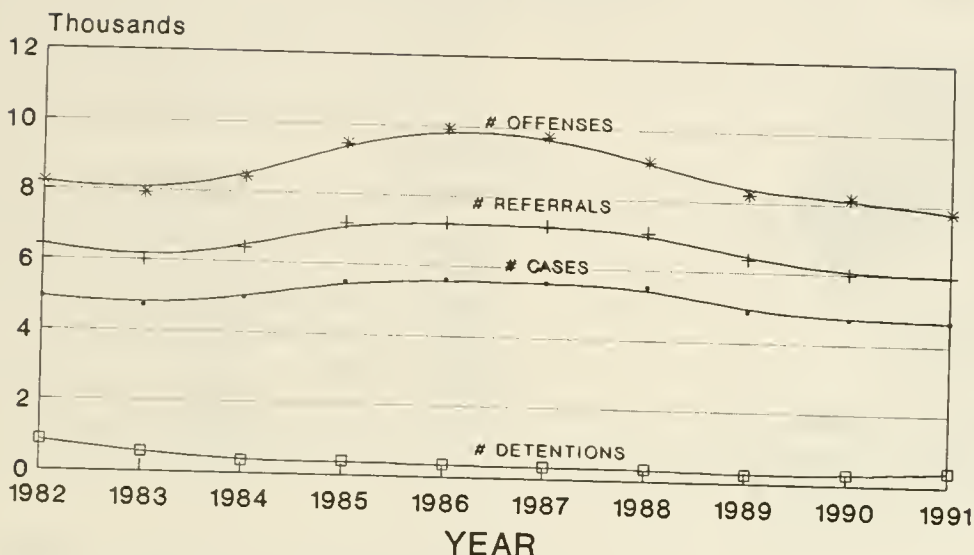
Although 4,692 youths, or cases, were handled by Youth Courts in Montana in 1991, it must be emphasized that they only constitute 4% of the youth estimated to be at risk in the state.

The caseload on the juvenile justice system in Montana appears to have peaked in 1986 when 5,601 cases, 7,215 referrals, and 9,925 juvenile offenses were reported. The graph on the next page shows that since that time, there has been a gradual decrease in all of these measures. The 1991 statistics show only very small decreases in reported cases (-0.6%), referrals (-0.6%), and offenses (-4.6%) from

TABLE 9
1991 SUMMARY OF
JUVENILE REFERRALS
(DELINQUENCY CASES)

REASON FOR REFERRAL	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT	RATE PER 1000 POP. AT RISK
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</u>			
Homicide	2	0.0	0.0
Rape	7	0.2	0.1
Robbery	3	0.1	0.0
Aggravated Assault	10	0.2	0.1
Simple Assault	334	8.3	2.9
Other Person Offenses	1	0.0	0.0
Total Violent	357	8.9%	3.2
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>			
Burglary	252	6.3	2.2
Larceny	1,772	44.3	15.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	125	3.1	1.1
Arson and Vandalism	547	13.7	4.9
Stolen Property Offenses	26	0.6	0.2
Trespassing	232	5.8	2.1
Other Property Offenses	37	0.9	0.3
Total Property	2,941	73.5%	26.2
<u>OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER</u>			
Weapons	10	0.2	0.1
Sex Offenses	45	1.1	0.4
Driving Under the Influence	5	0.1	0.0
Disturbing the Peace	250	6.2	2.2
Escape, Contempt, Probation, etc.	65	1.6	0.6
Traffic Crimes	128	3.2	1.1
Other Offenses Against Public Order	131	3.3	1.2
Total Public Order	634	15.8%	5.7
<u>DRUG OFFENSES</u>			
Substance Abuse	70	1.7	0.6
Total Drug Offenses	70	1.7	0.6
GRAND TOTAL	4,002	100.0%	32.5

GENERAL YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY 1982-1991



Source: JPIS Year End Reports (JPR81A)

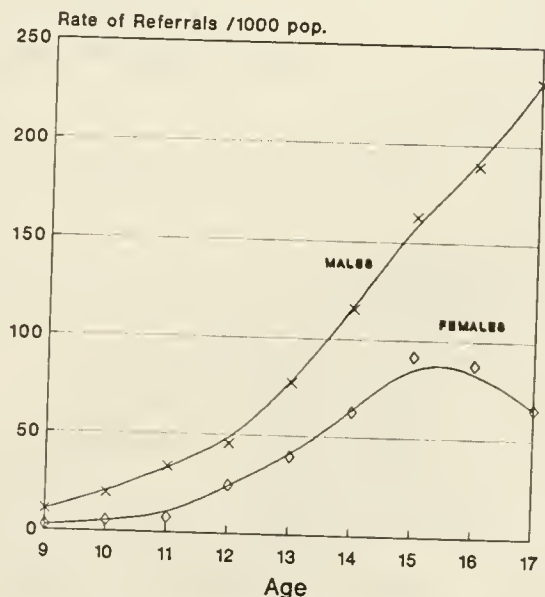
the previous year. The number of pre-trial detentions had actually increased 41% from 1991. The reasons for this increase is currently under investigation.

Roughly 80% (81.3%) of the youth involved with the probation system were involved a single time during the year. Thirteen percent had two encounters; 4.0%, three encounters; 1.2%, four encounters, and 0.6%, five or more encounters. This distribution is literally the same as that experienced in previous years. The point being, the overwhelming majority of Montana's youth who have had an encounter with the system, have only one such encounter.

It is the repetitive cases which become the more serious offenders. There were 1.1 offenses reported for every case handled. While repeaters accounted for 18.7% of the referrals, they were also responsible for 31.3% of the offenses reported.

The 392 pre-trial detentions which occurred in 1991 constituted 4.6% of all Juvenile Probation referrals; the 231 youth, 4.9% of all cases handled.

RATE OF REFERRAL PER 1,000 YOUTH BY AGE AND SEX--1991



Source: JPIS Year End Report--JPR72A

Rate of Referral by Age and Sex

The rate of referral per 1,000 youth at risk for each age and sex can be used to identify critical age-sex groups and predict potential changes in Youth Court activities.

In general, the same pattern can be observed from year to year. This year, 1991, is no different. For both sexes, the referral rate generally shows up as an increasing straight line from about age 12 through 15. For females, the rate peaks at age 15, levels off at age 16, and then shows a decrease at age 17. For males, the rate of criminal activity continues to

TABLE 10
1991 SUMMARY OF
JUVENILE REFERRALS
(STATUS CASES)

REASON FOR REFERRAL	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT	RATE PER 1000 POP. AT RISK
Runaways	245	12.8	2.2
Curfew/Loitering	294	15.3	2.6
Ungovernable	238	12.4	2.1
Liquor	1,085	56.4	9.7
Other Status Offenses	59	3.1	0.5
TOTAL STATUS OFFENSES	1,921	100.0%	17.1

TABLE 11
COMPARISON OF JUVENILE DELIQUENCY OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
1990 AND 1991

OFFENSE	# REPORTED 1990	# REPORTED 1991	PERCENT CHANGE
Crimes Against Persons	384	357	-7.0%
Crimes Against Property	3,059	2,941	-3.8%
Crimes Against Public Order	688	634	-7.8%
Drug Offenses	97	70	-27.8%
Total Delinquent	4,228	4,002	-5.3%
Status Offenses	2,438	1,921	- 20.9%
Total Juvenile Offenses	6,666	5,923	-11.1%

increase as the youths get older. Over the last four years, a definite decrease in the referral rate can be seen across all age groups. In 1985, for example, the referral rate for 17-year old males was 187.5; in 1991, it was 231.1—an increase of 24.4%.

In 1991, there were 93.5 referrals for each 1,000 males, and 40.5 referrals for each 1,000 females. Seventeen year old males experienced the highest rate. They accounted for 1,136 referrals (20.4% of the male total and 14.6% of the overall total) for a rate of 231.1 referrals per 1,000 population. For females, the fifteen year old group experienced the highest rate—91.5 referrals per 1,000 population. This group has 517 encounters which make up 23.3% of the total female referrals.

Source of Referral

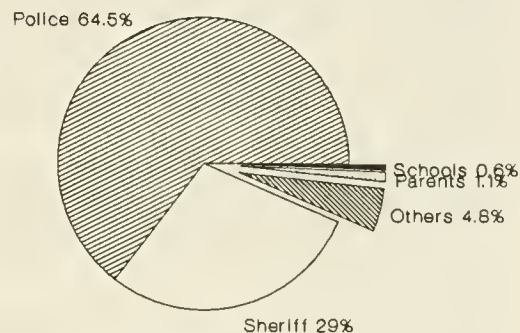
Law enforcement authorities are the primary referral source for delinquent youth in Montana. In 1991, police departments and sheriff's offices accounted for 93.5% of all referrals. Over the years, local law enforcement has traditionally provided the bulk of referrals to the juvenile justice system. The remaining 6.5% is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including the State Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, tribal courts, parents, and school officials.

Reason for Referral

Currently five major categories or reasons for referral make up the total number of referrals to the Youth Court:

- 1) Crimes against persons include criminal homicide,

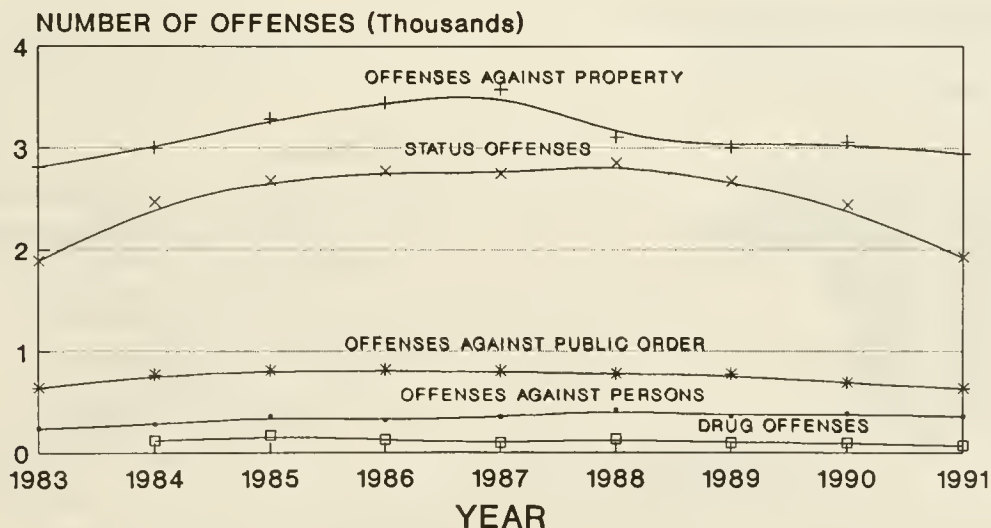
REFERRING SOURCE JUVENILE OFFENDERS (MONTANA 1991)



Total number of referrals made = 5,972

Source: JPIS Year End Report--JPR74B

NUMBER OF REFERRALS BY MAJOR CATEGORY (1983-1991)



SOURCE: JPIS Multi-Year Trend Report

forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. In 1991, the juvenile justice system handled 357 referrals which involved crimes against persons.

2) Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. In 1991, Montana youth were referred 2,941 times for property crimes.

3) Offenses against the public order include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). In 1991, 634 referrals for offenses against public order were processed.

4) Status offenses include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. In 1991, there were 1,921 referrals made for these offenses in Montana.

5) Drug offenses. In 1991, 70 referrals were made for substance abuse in the state.

As indicated above, most juvenile referrals in Montana are primarily for property crimes (49.7% in 1991) or for status offenses (32.4% in 1990). Referrals for offenses against public order accounted for 10.7% and crimes against persons for 6.0%. Drug offenses were involved only 1.2% of the time.

Status offenses and crimes against public order have both been on the decrease since 1987. Crimes against

property decreased substantially between 1987 and 1988 and have levelled off since then. The number of crimes against persons and drug abuse offenses in Montana have always been relatively small when compared to the other types of crime.

Referral Offenses

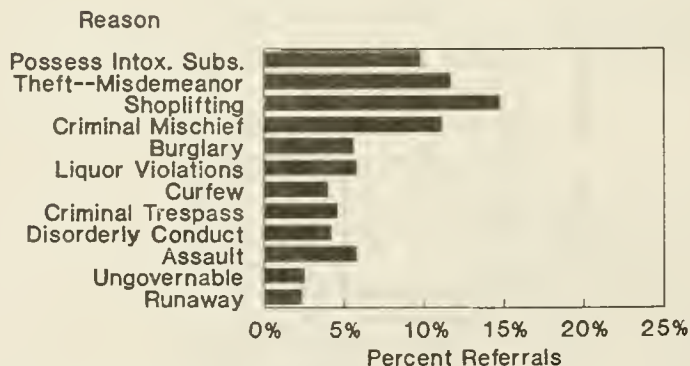
The twelve most frequent types of specific offenses which result in a referral to youth court accounted for approximately 80% of all the referrals made in 1990.

Although the top twelve offenses are the same for either sex, their ranking is different. The most common reason for a juvenile to appear in youth court still remains illegal possession or a liquor violation. The use of alcohol by Montana's youth accounts for 17% of the juvenile referrals in Montana. Otherwise there are significant differences in the type of offenses committed by the two sexes. Males, for example, tend to be more involved in property crimes (misdemeanor theft, shoplifting, criminal mischief or vandalism, and burglary) whereas a substantial proportion of the females are referred for status offenses (curfew, ungovernable, and runaways).

The Number of Detentions and Their Trend

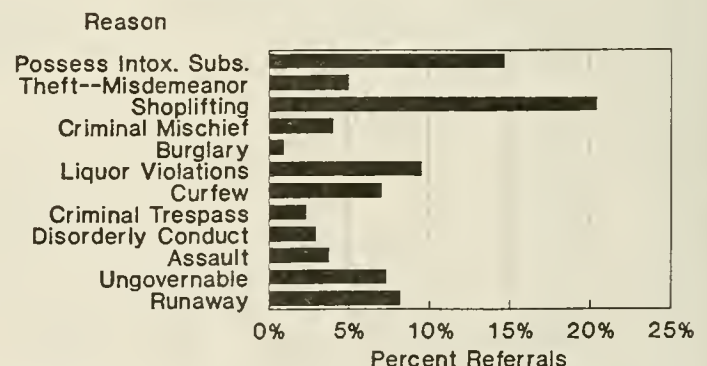
The number of pre-trial youth detentions which occurred in Montana during the last seven years can be separated in to the major types of offenders—status offenders and delinquents. In both cases, the number has dropped dramatically in recent years. That trend, however, has reversed in the past year. The total number of youth detentions in

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY
MALE JUVENILES
(MONTANA 1991)



Source: JPIS Year End Reports--JPR85B

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY
FEMALE JUVENILES
(MONTANA 1991)



Source: JPIS Year End Reports--JPR85B

1991 was 392, up from 278 in 1990.

About 40% of the 1991 detentions involved status offenders. Slightly over half of these status offenders were runaways.

It is a major goal of the Youth Justice Council to reduce the detention of status offenders to zero. A major impediment to attaining this goal lies in the small numbers of youth involved and the vastness of the geographical area to be covered. These two problems combine to prevent effective and cost efficient solutions from being developed. Most of the status offenders currently being held are now generally held less than 24 hours or are residents of other jurisdictions (i.e. runaways).

A recent study of status detentions in Montana using data for the 1990 calendar year (the period for which the latest statistics are available) shows that 11 juveniles charged with status offenses were held for more than 24 hours. Another 39 status offenders were held for violating a valid court order. Implementation of SB37 in the last half of 1992 greatly reduced the number of youths held in adult jails or lockups.

Disposition of Juvenile Offenders

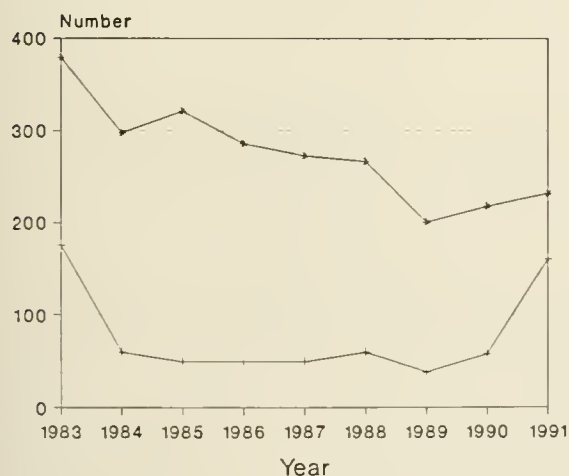
Considering that 80% of the youths appearing before youth court are first offenders, the punishment meted out by the court seems appropriate. Overall, it seems there is bias toward leniency. Over 30% of the juvenile cases in 1991 resulted in a warning (11.3%), a work order (8.7%), or probation (13.2%). Boys are more apt to be sentenced to probation or work whereas girls would get a warning--although these differences are slight and probably not statistically significant. Restitution is also heavily used--presumably in cases of property crime. About 9% of all

juvenile cases are disposed of by demanding restitution.

There is a difference in the percentage of cases institutionalized. Proportionally, more than twice as many boys are sent to Pines Hills (0.6%) as are girls sent to Mountain View (0.1%). Overall, 1% of the cases result in the youth being institutionalized.

There also seems a tendency for judges in district courts to customize the sentences wherever possible. Individual court programs are used in sentencing juveniles in almost 10 percent of the cases appearing before them.

NINE YEAR TREND IN DETENTIONS
BY TYPE OF OFFENDER
1983-1991



TYPE OF OFFENDER
— Status Offender — Delinquent

Contributed Articles & Analyses

Understanding and Interpreting Crime Statistics

by Daniel P. Doyle, Ph.D.

A reprint of an article which first appeared in the 1990 Crime in Montana

An Interview with a Burglar

by Ken Grady

The Impact of the American Disabilities Act on Montana Law Enforcement

by Ellis E. (Gene) Kiser

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces at a Glance

by Al Brockway

Understanding and Interpreting Crime Statistics

by Daniel P. Doyle, Ph.D.

Dr. Daniel P. Doyle is currently an assistant professor of sociology teaching in the criminology program at the University of Montana. He received his bachelor's degree from U.C.L.A. and his masters and doctoral degrees at the University of Washington. In recent years he has done research on the causes of intercity differences in crime, the criminal victimization of older persons, and the escalation of disputes into violent encounters.

Introduction

Many of the crime statistics in this publication are presented in a way that allows comparisons to be made—comparisons with regard to the amount of crime in different jurisdictions, comparisons with regard to relative frequency of different types of crime, or comparisons with regard to changes in the amount of crime in a given area down through the years. While such comparisons can be very useful in charting general crime trends, it must be noted that these comparisons need to be done with great caution. By taking the crime statistics presented at face value, it is easy to jump to conclusions that may not be warranted. It is important to be aware of the limitations of crime statistics before using such statistics to draw conclusions regarding which communities have the most crime or whether crime is increasing or decreasing. The purpose of this essay is to explain how crime statistics are derived and to discuss some of their limitations so that the reader can better interpret the information presented in Crime in Montana.

The Calculation of Crime Statistics

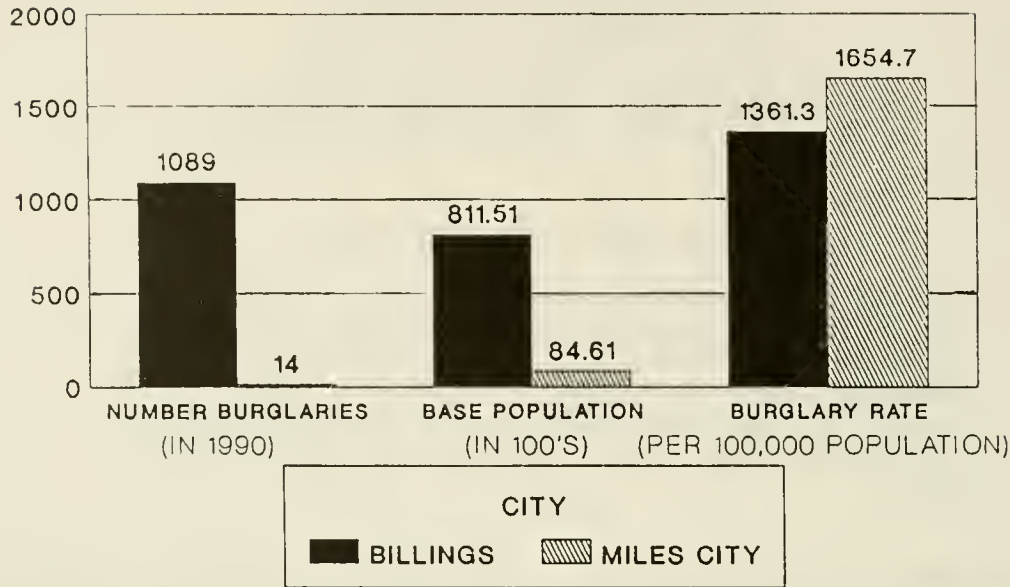
Throughout most of this publication, two types of crime statistics are presented: the number of reported offenses (the incidence of crime) and the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population (the rate of crime). The incidence of crime is simply the total number of offenses recorded. For example, the incidence of homicide for the state of Montana as a whole in 1990 is 30. The crime index presented for each jurisdiction in Table 8 is the incidence of homicide,

rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft within a given jurisdiction. It is calculated by simply adding up the number of reported offenses of these seven types that occurred in a given jurisdiction.

While it is important to know the incidence of crime, the incidence statistics do not help us to understand where one area has more or less crime than another or whether crime is going up or down. It is not surprising, for example, that the Billings Police Department has recorded more burglaries than has the Miles City Police Department since Billings has a population that is nearly ten times as large as Miles City. The calculation of crime rates facilitates comparisons between jurisdictions of unequal population or comparisons across time in a given jurisdiction when the population of that area has changed. The rate of crime (or crime rate) is based on a ratio of the incidence of crime over the appropriate population for the rate. Thus the rate of robbery for Montana as a whole is derived by dividing the total number of reported robberies in the state (153) by the population of the state (799,065). The results of this calculation (0.00019) has traditionally been multiplied by 100,000 for convenience in presentation. Thus, the statewide robbery rate for 1990 is 19.14 per 100,000 population.

From the above discussion it should be clear that most statistics presented in Crime in Montana are based on one or both of two pieces of information—the incidence of crimes reported in a given area and the population of a given area. There are difficulties involved in deriving accurate estimates of each of these two pieces of information. Each will be discussed in turn below.

THE COMPONENTS OF BURGLARY CRIME STATISTICS FOR TWO MONTANA COMMUNITIES



Problems with Estimating the Incidence of Crime

It is impossible to know the true incidence of crime in Montana or in any particular county, city, or town in the state. By its very nature, crime is the kind of activity that those who commit it (and sometimes even those who are victimized by it) try to keep secret. The incidence of crime in a given area is estimated by adding up the number of crimes in that area that become known to the police. Crimes become known to the police in a variety of ways. In the vast majority of cases, the victim of the crime or a witness contacts the police. Sometimes, by much less frequency, the police uncover crime in the course of routine patrol or a proactive investigation.

The fact that the estimates of the incidence of crime are based primarily on crimes reported to the police by victims or witnesses is problematic. For a variety of reasons, people do not always report crimes to the police. In fact the U. S. Department of Justice estimates that only about 1/3 of serious crimes are ever reported. Some crime victims fear retaliation if they report. Others are reluctant to report a crime committed by a family member or acquaintance. Others may not want to report a crime if it occurred while the victim was engaged in a criminal activity. Others believe that reporting the crime is not worth the time and trouble involved. Still other victims may not even realize that they have been victimized. And sometimes the victim may feel (or fear being made to feel) embarrassed or ashamed. For all of these reasons and more, the majority of offenses

never become known to the police and thus never become part of the official incidence statistics.

If the proportion of crimes reported to the police is consistent across all jurisdictions, the fact that there is significant underreporting would be less troublesome. But it is not known if this is the case. It is very possible that the proportion of crimes reported varies by community. This means that if the incidence of crime recorded for one community is higher than that in a second community, it may not be due to there being more crime in the first than the second. It is entirely possible that the two communities have the same incidence of crime or even that there is more crime in the second community if those in the first community are more likely to report crimes to the police.

The fact that some crimes are uncovered by the police also leads to problems when trying to estimate the true incidence of crime. Due to differences in available resources, local police may be more or less able to carry out the kinds of patrol activities or investigations that are likely to uncover certain kinds of crime. Because they are unlikely to be reported by the participants, prostitution, drug offenses, and illegal gambling are examples of crimes that are often discovered only through proactive investigation by the police. It is entirely possible that one community may record a higher incidence of certain crimes than a second not because the true incidence is higher in the first community but rather because the police in the first com-

munity have been more able to seek out the crimes. It is ironic that police departments that institute special enforcement efforts focusing on a particular crime often wind up showing a higher incidence of that crime in the statistics because, compared to other police departments, they have been more effective in ferreting out occurrences of the crime.

In addition to the problems cited to this point, it should be noted that the incidence of crime in a given community will be affected by a host of other factors that are largely outside of the control of the police or local officials. Criminologists have long known that certain aspects of community structure can inflate or deflate the incidence of crime in the area. For example, most serious crimes are committed by relatively young males. Further, the typical victim of a serious crime is also relatively young. This means that communities comprised of a relatively high proportion of persons in their late teens and twenties would be expected to exhibit a higher incidence of crime. Other factors that tend to be associated with an increase in criminal victimization include: a high proportion of males; a high proportion of low-income, minority persons; a large amount of population turnover; and high rates of unemployment.

Problems with Estimating the Appropriate Population

The fact that crime rates are calculated by dividing the incidence of recorded crime in an area by the population of that area introduces another set of difficulties, especially if we want to compare crime rates across different communities or across different points in time. The problem lies in the fact that it is often difficult to estimate what population base should be used as the denominator of the equation.

Problems arise because the exact number of residents in an area is often not known. Further, even if we do know the number of residents in an area, this figure may not accurately reflect the number of potential criminals and victims located there at any given point in time. Because population is the denominator in the formula used to calculate crime rates, underestimating population will result in an overestimation of the crime rate while overestimating population will result in an underestimation of the crime rate.

The population estimates used in Crime in Montana are provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation based on the decennial census carried out by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (See Appendix 2). Questions have been raised with regard to the accuracy of the 1990 census as well as those carried out in earlier years. It appears that there has been a significant undercount of the population of Montana. Again, what makes this especially troublesome is the fact that the undercount may be more serious in some communities than in others. Nationally, officials from larger cities have claimed that the undercount is a more serious problem for cities because of the presence of greater numbers of illegal aliens, transients, and homeless persons who are less likely to have been included in the census count. This also might be the case in the larger cities in Montana. But an argument could also be made

that undercounting is a serious problem in the isolated rural areas of Montana.

Since a complete census is conducted only every ten years, the population estimates for the noncensus years are based on an extrapolation from the population figures of earlier years. While this procedure will usually result in fairly accurate figures for the state as a whole, it does introduce more error into the calculation of crime rates, especially within local communities that are experiencing relatively rapid population growth or loss.

Even if the population figures based on the census are fairly accurate, another problem results from the fact that those counted in the census, the resident population, may represent only a portion of potential criminals and victims present in the community. Some communities serve as regional centers that attract many people on a day to day basis who are not actual residents. The city of Missoula is a good example. While its resident population is just under 43,000, the number of persons actually in the city (and thus potential criminals or victims) is probably much larger. Missoula attracts people from throughout western Montana and beyond who go there to attend the University of Montana, shop in the mall and other shopping districts, to get medical care that is not available elsewhere, etc. Interstate 90 also brings many non-residents into Missoula every day. The same may be true of several other cities in Montana. Something similar can happen in many of the state's smaller towns that experience a large influx of tourists. In many of these places, the crime rate is artificially inflated because the actual number of persons at risk of victimization is much higher than the census figures would lead one to believe.

Conclusion

Statistics on the incidence and rates of crime provide useful information for the public, for researchers, and for criminal justice professionals. But the limitations of such statistics must be kept in mind. Such official statistics provide a good starting point but a more thorough understanding of crime requires a more thorough analysis. If a particular community exhibits an unusually high rate of a specific crime, it is necessary to investigate further in order to understand why that might be the case. Perhaps it would be advisable to look closely at the characteristics of the community and to interview local officials. If statistics show a large increase in crime in a particular area, it would be advisable to examine whether the increase is real or is a function of an increase in reporting or an increase in police activity. Conducting victim surveys can increase understanding of those crimes that never come to the attention of the police. Clearly crime is an important problem that detracts from the quality of life in Montana. If progress is to be made in solving the crime problem, our understanding of its dimensions must go beyond the superficial.

An Interview with a Burglar

by Sgt. Ken Grady,
Great Falls Police Department

Ken Grady has been a law enforcement officer in Great Falls for the past eighteen years. He is a graduate of the College of Great Falls majoring in Sociology and has been involved with Crime Prevention for the last twelve years.

In 1988, a burglar believed responsible for at least 50 burglaries in the city of Great Falls was arrested by the police. He was subsequently convicted and sent to Montana State Prison. He is currently in prison.

After his arrest, this person was interviewed by Great Falls city detectives. In part of the interview, the detectives delved into areas involving how he approached his profession, what he looked for in selecting a house to burglarize, other so called "tricks" of the trade.

The arrestee later gave permission to the Great Falls Police Department to use these insights in a public education program. He has asked, however, that his name not be used for fear of being labelled a "snitch" while serving his time in prison.

What follows is a summary of the high points of this interview. It is hoped that they can be used to better educate the public on how to better protect themselves and their property from a burglary.

Point 1: Contrary to what many people may think, there's a better chance your home will be burglarized in broad daylight rather than under the cover of darkness.

"Between 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. is the best time to hit a home because you figure the residents' are at work in the afternoon. Anytime after 6 p.m. can work, too. They can be out eating dinner at a restaurant, or at a movie, or anywhere shopping, etc."

Point 2: Some burglars enter houses on a whim, but most burglaries are thought out in advance.

"You have to scope the house out. I would drive around neighborhoods many times before I would attempt a burglary. By driving through a neighborhood many times, I can tell if people are home and how alert the neighborhood may be. Some people are such easy targets, too. If there's a newspaper or a shopper on the sidewalk or mail in the mailbox, that gives you a pretty good hint that nobody's home."

Point 3: One of the many interesting comments the convicted burglar said was in regard to how burglars approach a house.

"A lot of times, I'll knock on the door to see if anybody is home. If they answer, I'll ask if Lisa, or Cindy is there . . . You know, you just say something. If they say no, then you just walk off. If no one is home, you make a move to get into the house."

Point 4: Most burglars don't mess with houses that appear to be owned by members of the so-called upper class.

"The middle Class, you know, they like having things like VCRs, cable converters, and stuff like that. They don't have a lot of money to do everything they want, so they just get things as they go along. I like that better."

"The rich people have jewelry, toys, and money. The middle class, well, you are going to get it all—money, jewelry, VCRs and cameras."

Point 5: Most valuables are found in the bedroom.

"I like to pick on corner houses because you can see to the streets and the avenues better for protection. If I'm working with someone else, which is the case most of the time, I use the other party to watch through the windows to see if anyone was coming home or snooping around."

"I always told my partner inside the house to check out the rest of the home while I'd be in the bedroom. We had to make sure no one would be in the home but us. The bedroom, that's their privacy, that's their private domain. Anything personal or valuable is going to be in the bedroom. That's where I'd spend most of my time."

Point 6: Burglars work with a car which is usually parked near the house being burglarized. When the job is done they pack the stolen goods into the vehicle and leave the area quickly.

"Most of the time, I would carry a hand held scanner. My partner and I would constantly listen to the scanner for neighbors reporting any suspicions to the police. If there was no report to the police by the scanner, we would many times carry the items from the house and place them under a nearby tree. My partner and I would then smoke a cigarette and sit and watch for awhile to see if anyone would report anything that might indicate they saw us remove items from the home. After a cigarette or two and if it looked clear, we would then take the items to the car and leave the area."

Point 7: A house may be burglarized more than once; many houses in a single neighborhood may be hit over a short period of time.

"The anatomy of a burglary doesn't end once the house has been 'hit'. There always is the possibility of returning and making a second hit. There are times when you hit a home and don't get everything—you leave things behind. And most people have neighbors. When I went out and did another house, I'd take the same roads, and stuff, and go by some of the old houses just to check out and see if they got anything new. There are times I'd go to the same house, and end up doing the neighbors."

The convicted burglar stated that there are some precautions people can take to avoid becoming a victim of a burglary. One obvious precaution would be to have relatives or neighbors pick up your mail or papers daily when you leave town. Keeping an outside light turned on while away from the house at night is another. Turning a small inside light on when you are not at home at night can deter burglars, too.

But more important, keep a close watch on your neighborhood. It often only takes a quick glance out a window. There always seems to be someone who could look around, but in this day and age people just don't normally look out their windows.

If a strange car keeps circling the block or keeps driving through the alley, then it could be a sign of a criminal stakeout. People should ask themselves, "Does that car fit in the neighborhood? Do the people in the car fit the area?"

Another area of prevention is the questioning of a person that has committed the burglary or any crime for that matter. From a police standpoint, once a person or persons is arrested you may ask the following helpful questions:

1. Why did you commit the crime?
2. Why did you choose this home or neighborhood or business?
3. Why did you commit the crime during the particular time which you did?
4. Why did you choose during the week or weekend to commit the crime?

Taking the information from the criminal himself and then providing this same information to the public in the form of an audio cassette can usually stimulate the general public more than a Police Officer telling his experiences. As police officers, we have the responsibility to assist the public in giving out the best information we can to better protect themselves and their property.

The Impact of the American Disabilities Act on Montana Law Enforcement

by
Ellis E. (Gene) Kiser
Montana P.O.S.T. Director

Gene Kiser has been Executive Director of the Montana Peace Officers Standards and Training Program since December 1990. He came to the POST program having 30 years experience as a police officer on the Billings Police Department. During the last 14 years with that department, he served as its Police Chief.

The American Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) was signed into law by President Bush on July 26, 1990.

The ADA is divided into five separate sections uniformly aimed at eradicating discrimination against individuals with disabilities. For any employer, Title I of the ADA is of paramount importance. Title I of the ADA prohibits employers from discriminating in hiring and promotion decisions against qualified individuals with disabilities. Evidenced by the language of the prohibition, Title I, unlike an affirmative action statute, does not impose a hiring preference for disabled persons. If not otherwise qualified under the Act, no hiring obligation is implied.

Contrary to many assertions, Title I was not created out of thin air. Its substantive provisions, most importantly the definition of disability, were borrowed from Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Its coverage and procedural framework was adopted from Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Title I is expected to redress various employment concerns of disabled individuals who historically are highly

unemployed and comparatively underpaid. Of the approximate 43 million disabled individuals in this country, it is estimated that 28 million are unemployed. Of these, 19 million would gladly forego social security income in order to obtain employment. As a result, it is anticipated that the economic effects of Title I will be a reduction in social welfare payments, an increase in tax revenues, and an increase in labor productivity.

How then will this affect law enforcement in Montana? While this will not have a tremendous impact, it will cause law enforcement to:

- 1) make changes in their selection process,
- 2) write job descriptions, and
- 3) identify the essential job functions of an entry level peace officer.

Law enforcement will no longer be able to use medical examinations or psychological testing as a pre-screen in the selection process. A "Conditional Offer of Probationary Employment" will be used to

identify the terms and conditions that an individual must satisfy before a final offer of employment can be rendered.

For the disabled, or any prospective job applicant for that matter, to know if he or she is qualified for law enforcement there must be a job description and—most importantly—the essential functions of the job must be identified. To this end the Board of Crime Control and the Montana Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Council have undertaken a statewide Job Task Analysis survey. Questionnaires were sent out in April 1992.

The survey is being administered at two levels. First, line officers who attended the Montana Law Enforcement Academy between 1987 and 1990 and who are still employed in law enforcement are being asked to describe the frequency in which they are required to perform a number of tasks with a number of functional areas. In alphabetical order, the functional areas are:

- o Arrest and Detain
- o Civil Disorders
- o Civil Process
- o Collection and Preservation of Evidence
- o Court and Prosecution Functions
- o Crime Prevention
- o Crime Scene Search
- o Criminal Investigation
- o Driving
- o DUI Enforcement
- o Emergency Preparedness
- o Field Note Taking and Report Writing
- o First Aid
- o Interview and Interrogation
- o Juvenile Process
- o Motor Vehicle Accident Investigation

- o Office/Clerical and Miscellaneous
- o Patrol Operations
- o Physical Activities and Defensive Tactics
- o Police Communications
- o Search and Seizure
- o Traffic Control
- o Use of Firearms

At the second level, the chief administrative officer of each department, be it police chief or county sheriff, is being asked a different set of questions about each of the tasks in these same functional areas. The two questions asked of administrators are 1) when and under what circumstances was the task to be learned by the officer and 2) how critical is this task (i.e. What would be the ramifications of this particular task not being performed properly?).

The purpose of these two surveys is to collect facts regarding the peace officer's job functions. These facts will be used in a variety of ways. First, they will be used to develop the essential job functions of an entry level peace officer job. Second, these facts will also be used as a means of job information for recruitment and selection of potential peace officers. Finally, this information will be used to standardize the minimum standards for all law enforcement training and law enforcement units of government in Montana.

Upon completion of the Task Analysis, the Board of Crime Control staff will make recommendations to the Montana POST Council to implement changes. We anticipate that this project will be completed by Fall 1992.

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces at a Glance

by
Al Brockway
Program Manager

Al Brockway evaluates and monitors anti-drug abuse sub-grants for the Montana Board of Crime Control. He also has been instrumental in developing a computerized Master Name Index and has provided other technical assistance projects to small law enforcement agencies within the state. Mr. Brockway spent over 33 years with the Helena, Montana Police Department working up from the ranks to Assistant Chief of Police before retiring in 1987. He has been with the Montana Board of Crime Control since 1988.

On July 1, 1987 Montana received its first federal funding for Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces. These funds made it possible for agencies and jurisdictions that could not afford to fund specialized drug units to have them. One of the main requirements for these funds was that the task force must involve more than one agency working cooperatively in a single county or larger jurisdiction. This requirement was to increase the cooperation between agencies and to decrease the "turfdom" syndrome.

The Montana Board of Crime Control approved subgrant applications for eight (8) drug task forces to begin operation in July of 1987. Seven (7) of the units were made up of local sheriff and police departments to "work" drugs in either single or as many as a four (4) county jurisdictions. A Montana Department of Justice subgrant application was approved for a task force to respond, upon request, to any law enforcement agency needing help in the investigation of drug crimes.

From 1987 until July 1, 1990, because of reduced federal funds, only the eight (8) original task forces were funded. In 1990, the number of drug task forces was increased to twelve (12) local units and the one (1) state team. The expanded number of task forces increased

the number of counties covered by a local task force from twelve (12) in 1987 to twenty-nine (29) in 1991. The percent of population served by the local units increased from 41% to 70.5%.

The cooperation between agencies has been remarkable since the multi-jurisdictional concept. Just an example of agencies being involved in the task force operations are:

- o Federal Bureau of Investigation
- o Drug Enforcement Administration
- o Internal Revenue
- o U.S. Customs
- o Treasury Department
- o Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
- o U.S. Forest Service
- o Railroad Police
- o Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- o Other Federal Agencies
- o State Agencies
- o Task Forces working together

This list could go on and on but is a sample of the cooperation being exhibited by the task forces.

DRUGS AND DRUG ARRESTS

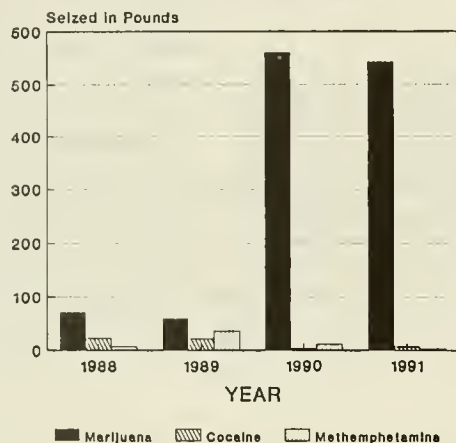
By far, the drug of choice in Montana is alcohol but for the purpose of this report only illegal drugs will be discussed.

Drug seizure by law enforcement is one of the leading measures of availability and use with the greater the amount of seizure the greater the demand. Using drug seizure as the measure for "drug of choice", marijuana is by far the leader in Montana.

At the start of the task force operation in 1987, marijuana was the drug of choice and continues into 1992 at a much higher level. Table 1 gives some idea of drug use in Montana by comparing marijuana seizure with methamphetamine and cocaine.

LSD which was so prominent in the late 60's and 70's was

Table 1
DRUG TASK FORCES
MAJOR DRUGS SEIZED



almost non-existent at the task force beginning with only 146 dosage units (DU) being seized. During 1990 a total of 17,692 DU's of LSD was seized. This dramatic jump was seen nationwide and not just in Montana.

Crack cocaine and PCP which are so widely used in the metropolitan areas are at the very bottom of the popularity list in Montana based on seizures.

Drug arrest statistics collected is another measure of drug popularity. Table 2 graphically shows the arrests made by the task forces for the four (4) leading illegal drugs in Montana.

Table 3 supports the main goal of the Montana drug task forces by showing a constant pressure on street level dealers.

How long federal funding will be available for the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces is unknown but through increased asset seizures and forfeitures many of the units are becoming less dependent on federal funds.

Table 2
TASK FORCE ARRESTS
BY MAJOR DRUG

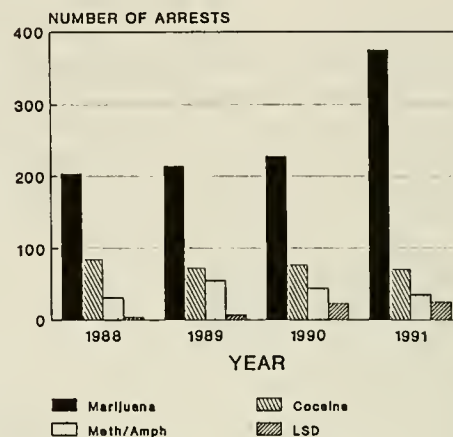
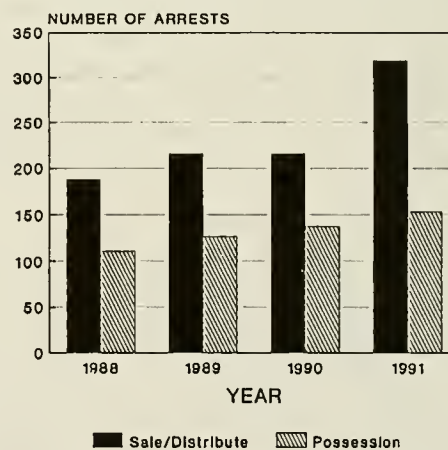


Table 3
TASK FORCE ARRESTS
BY MAJOR ACTIVITIES



Technical Appendices

1. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR)
Program
2. Population Estimates
3. Definitions of Terms used in this Report

Appendix 1

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) Program

History

A national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the recognition of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the UCR concept, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the FBI to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960's, with the availability of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming much of the responsibility for direct collection of the UCR data.

Montana became involved in the national UCR reporting program in September 1978, when the FBI transferred data collection responsibility from its UCR reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with local law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime on the local and state level.

The initial effort involved only the reporting of summary statistics. In 1981 a computerized incident-based program was introduced. Under this program, basic information about each offense and arrest which was reported to local law enforcement agencies was collected. During the past year, this system was overhauled to be compatible with the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

As implemented in Montana, NIBRS provides a "Cradle to the Grave" profile of each Crime reported in Montana. Our system uses personal computers (PCs) which give local agencies the ability to generate their own crime statistics on request.

Throughout its existence, the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program has been voluntary. Consequently,

some local agencies have chosen not to participate in the program and some report only for part of the year. By the end of 1991, 58 agencies were using the NIBRS format (39 using Personal Computers connected to the State's Criminal Justice Information Network and 19 using stand alone computers. Twenty-one agencies were still continuing to submit data using the MUCR format (13 submitting paper forms, 6 using special software packages, and one sending only summary statistics.)

In 1991, 77 of the 89 (86.5%) law enforcement agencies in the state contributed to MUCR. The net effect of the state converting to the NIBRS format was that one less agency is now participating in the program. Eight agencies began participation with the introduction of NIBRS and nine agencies dropped.

The agencies who participated in MUCR in 1991 together serve approximately 91% of the state's population. However, this does not include Native Americans who live on Indian Reservations in the State. None of the Tribal Police Departments on the Indian Reservations participate in the program. Likewise, the Montana Highway Patrol does not submit data to MUCR.

Program Objectives

The overall objectives of the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. To inform the Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature and magnitude of the crime problem in Montana.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crime by age, sex, and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide a base of data and statistics to help measure the work load of the criminal justice system.

5. To provide a base of data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

General Overview

MUCR complies with guidelines and definitions established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

The NIBRS format breaks each record into seven segments. These are:

- o Administrative Information (Agency, Case Number, Date, Time, Clearance Code, etc.)
- o Offense (Crime Type, Alcohol related, weapon used, etc.)
- o Property (Description of the Property, its value, and what happened to it, etc.)
- o Victim (Description, Injury, and Circumstances)
- o Offender (Description)
- o Relationship (Relationship of the Victim to the Offender) In the National System, the Relationship is part of the Victim Information.
- o Arrestee (Description, Circumstances)

The transition of the program from MUCR to the NIBRS format has encouraged local law enforcement participation because the NIBRS system provides a locally based reporting system for them to use upon demand.

Using this data the state publishes its annual Crime in Montana publication and a variety of special reports requested by private and public groups. MUCR data is also sent to the FBI for inclusion in the annual FBI publication Crime in the United States.

NIBRS and UCR Crime Classification System

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The Montana NIBRS system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated.

In NIBRS reports, the FBI classification system and definitions are used so that the different crimes which are counted all refer to the same type of crime and measure the same thing.

In Montana NIBRS format, the various crimes are divided into several categories. Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Seven Major Crimes, or the Part I Offenses. By convention, Montana also divides these crimes into two separate categories: Crimes of Violence and Crimes Against Property. Most of Crime in Montana is dedicated to the reporting and analysis of these Part I Crimes.

Part II Offenses encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not as serious as any of the Seven Major Crimes. Although data is collected on all of the Part II

Crimes, summary statistics are not normally generated on some of these crimes. These primarily involve offenses committed by juveniles and are reported elsewhere (in the Juvenile Probation Information System, for example).

Part III Offenses involve police activities which are primarily public service functions rather than criminal offenses. Because of funding limitations, data on Part III Offenses are not processed by the MUCR Program for agencies submitting paper forms to MUCR. Agencies using auto-

MUCR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF DIFFERENT CRIMES

Part I Crimes—The Seven Major Crimes

Crimes of Violence

Homicide
Rape
Robbery
Aggravated Assault

Crimes Against Property

Burglary
Larceny/Theft
Motor Vehicle Theft

Part II Crimes

Negligent Manslaughter
Other (Simple) Assaults
Arson
Forgery and Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property
Vandalism
Weapons Violations
Prostitution
Sex Offenses
Drug Abuse
Gambling
Offenses Against the Family

Data is collected on the following Part II Crimes, but statistics are not normally generated on them:

DUI
Liquor Violations
Disorderly Conduct
Other (Kidnapping, Trespass, etc.)
Curfew Violations
Runaways

Part III Crimes—Police Activities

Traffic Crimes
Traffic Accidents involving Fatalities
Traffic Accidents involving Property Damage
Warrants
Accident Information including Suicides, Missing Persons, and the discovery of Dead Bodies
Animal Problems
Recovery of Property and Motor Vehicles
Police Assistance Activities
Domestic Problems
Insecure Premises/Security
Public Safety

mated input have Part III Offenses summarized for their private use, but the state program does not normally examine any Part III Offenses.

Data Quality and Sources of Error

Over the years, the data collection effort has improved to the point that the accuracy of data is at the 95% level. The major source of error encountered in estimating statewide rates comes from non-reporting or non-participating agencies.

The NIBRS format which was introduced into Montana contains a number of automatic edits which further reduces the number of errors observed. For example, the data entry person is now required to specify a clearance date if the case is cleared exceptionally. In the past no such edits were available.

Some of the errors encountered in the data received involved misinterpretation of the definitions of the various crimes. This is particularly evident in the assault statistics in the early years where the difference between simple and aggravated assaults were confused by many agencies. Through use and training, much of this problem has disappeared.

With the introduction of NIBRS, the following possible sources of error have been eliminated:

- 1) The possible introduction of duplicate records when the original record is modified in a month different from when it was entered. (In NIBRS, each record has a unique case number, and if called up on the computer, it will show all the information contained in that record.)
- 2) Entering Arrest information without a comparable offense. (NIBRS uses a "cradle to the grave" approach. All arrests must have a corresponding offense.)

One idiosyncrasy of the NIBRS format is the use of the hierarchy rule. This rule comes into play when an incident involves two or more crimes. For example, a victim may be murdered during a robbery. In such a case, the hierarchy rule states that only the more serious crime should be counted.

To be compatible with national statistics, the MUCR program employs the hierarchy rule in reporting the Crime Index, the Crime Rate, and the number of the seven major crimes reported in Crime in Montana. As a result, 379 (1.2%) of the Part I offenses reported in Montana in 1990 were not reported. The hierarchy rule has not been used in reporting any of the Part II Offenses.

NUMBER	DATA ELEMENT	NATIONAL NIBRS	MONTANA MUCR/NIBRS
1	ORI NUMBER (AGENCY DESIGNATION)	X	X
2	INCIDENT NUMBER (CASE NUMBER)	X	X
3A	DATE (OF INCIDENT)	X	X
3B	HOUR (OF INCIDENT)	X	X
4	CLEARED EXCEPTIONALLY	X	X
5	DATE CLEARED EXCEPTIONALLY	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
---	OFFICER IDENTIFICATION		OPTIONAL
---	LOCATION (GEOCODE)		OPTIONAL
6	UCR OFFENSE CODE	X	X
7	OFFENSE ATTEMPTED OR COMPLETED	X	CALCULATED
8	SUSPECTED OF USING	X	X
9	LOCATION TYPE	X	X
10	NUMBER OF PREMISES ENTERED	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
11	METHOD OF ENTRY	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
12	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
13	TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
14	TYPE PROPERTY LOSS	X	X
15	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	X	X
16	VALUE OF PROPERTY	X	X
17	DATE PROPERTY RECOVERED	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
18	NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
19	NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
20	SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
21	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
22	TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
23	VICTIM (SEQUENCE) NUMBER	X	X
24	OFFENSE AGAINST THE VICTIM	X	X
25	TYPE OF VICTIM	X	INDIVIDUAL
26	AGE (OF VICTIM)	X	X
27	SEX (OF VICTIM)	X	X
28	RACE (OF VICTIM)	X	X
29	ETHNICITY (OF VICTIM)	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
30	RESIDENT STATUS (OF VICTIM)	X	X
31	HOMICIDE/ASSAULT CIRCUMSTANCES	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
32	JUSTIFIABLE HOM. CIRCUMSTANCES	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
33	TYPE INJURY	X	X
34	OFFENDER NUMBER TO BE RELATED	X	X
35	RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER	X	X
36	OFFENDER (SEQUENCE) NUMBER	X	X
37	AGE (OF OFFENDER)	X	X
38	SEX (OF OFFENDER)	X	X
39	RACE (OF OFFENDER)	X	X
40	ARRESTEE (SEQUENCE) NUMBER	X	X
41	ARREST (TRANSACTION) NUMBER	X	X
42	ARREST DATE	X	X
43	TYPE OF ARREST	X	X
44	MULTIPLE CLEARANCE INDICATOR	X	X
45	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE	X	OFFENSE CODE
46	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH	X	X
47	AGE (OF ARRESTEE)	X	CALCULATED
---	DATE OF BIRTH (OF ARRESTEE)		X
48	SEX (OF ARRESTEE)	X	X
49	RACE (OF ARRESTEE)	X	X
50	ETHNICITY (OF ARRESTEE)	X	CALCULATED
51	RESIDENT STATUS (OF ARRESTEE)	X	X
52	DISPOSITON OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18	X	X
---	OTHER AGENCY ARREST		X

TABLE 2 A COMPARISON OF DATA ELEMENTS FOUND IN THE NATIONAL NIBRS SYSTEM WITH MONTANA MUCR/NIBRS

Appendix 2

Population Estimates

Population estimates are used in this report to calculate the crime rates for the state and various geographical areas using MUCR data, to calculate the percentage of youths who become involved with the Juvenile Justice System and the rates of referral to Youth Courts.

Where MUCR data is used, the estimates for the population is provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The statewide population estimates are shown in Table 1. Population estimates for each county, sheriff office jurisdiction and municipality served by various police departments participating in the MUCR program can be seen in Table 8 in the main text.

The estimates of the number of youth "at risk" when addressing the Juvenile Court System, in Montana in 1991, is shown in Table 2 on the next page. In the analysis of juvenile data, the number of persons in each age/sex group at risk (the number of youth aged between 9 and 17) were estimated by multiplying the 1990 age/sex figures by 1.0112. This factor, 1.0112 is the estimated overall increase in the state's population between 1990 and 1991.

No attempt was made to estimate age/sex groups for any specific geographical area within the state.

STATEWIDE POPULATION ESTIMATES 1980-1990*

1980	786,415 * *
1981	792,000
1982	801,000
1983	817,000
1984	824,000
1985	825,000
1986	819,000
1987	809,000
1988	804,000
1989	806,000
1990	799,065 * *
1991	808,000

* Based on Population figures provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

* * Actual count as determined by the 1980 and 1990 Census, respectively.

1991
YOUTH POPULATION ESTIMATES
FOR MONTANA

AGE GROUP	1990 # MALE	1991 # MALE*	1990 # FEMALE	1991 # FEMALE*	1991 # TOTAL*
9	6,828	6,904	6,511	6,584	13,488
10	6,878	6,955	6,606	6,680	13,635
11	6,466	6,538	6,180	6,249	12,787
12	6,516	6,589	6,157	6,266	12,815
13	6,363	6,434	5,896	5,962	12,396
14	6,140	6,209	5,697	5,761	11,969
15	6,135	6,204	5,648	5,711	11,915
16	6,011	6,078	5,414	5,475	11,553
17	5,877	5,943	5,486	5,547	11,490
TOTAL	57,214	57,854	53,595	54,194	112,048

* All 1991 Estimates are increased by 1.12% from the 1990 Census Figures.

Appendix 3

Definitions

of Terms used in this Report

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category. (MUCR)

Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in the manner authorized by law.

Bias (Hate) Crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's preformed negative opinion or attitude against a race, religion, ethnic/national origin group, or sexual orientation group.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access to it, it is considered a larceny. (MUCR)

Case is an individual youth who became involved with the juvenile justice system for any reason, criminal or not. (JPIS)

Clearance is a term used by a law enforcement agency to indicate the status of a reported crime. An offense can be cleared by arrest, cleared by exception, unfounded or discontinued. (MUCR)

Cleared by Arrest—An offense is considered cleared when the law enforcement agency has identified an offender, gathered sufficient evidence, filed a charge, and he is actually taken into custody. (MUCR)

Cleared by Exception—An offense is considered to be cleared by exception when all the conditions for clearance by arrest are satisfied, but because of extenuating circumstances the offender cannot be arrested and prosecuted. For example, the offender may be dead or already in prison. (MUCR)

Crime Index = # Homicides + # Rapes + # Robberies + # Aggravated Assaults + # Burglaries + # Larcenies + # Motor Vehicle Thefts. (MUCR)

Crime Rate = 100,000 X Crime Index / Total Population. (MUCR)

Crimes against persons include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. (JPIS)

Delinquent—A juvenile charged with a criminal offense. (JPIS)

Detention is a juvenile referral in which the end result is custody in a secure detention facility. (JPIS)

Domestic Abuse—A person commits the offense of domestic abuse if he: (a) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or (b) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury in a family member or household member. (MUCR)

Driving under the influence (DUI) involves driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. In Montana, a person having a Blood-Alcohol level of .01 or greater is defined as being under the influence of alcohol. (MUCR)

Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs. (MUCR)

Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicides where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen. (MUCR)

Index Crime—one of the seven major crimes used to compute the Crime Index. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Intimidation is the act of unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting a victim to actual physical attack.

Juvenile—a person not yet an adult for the purpose of criminal law. (JPIS)

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pick-pocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself. (MUCR)

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment. (MUCR)

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a new unit record reporting system which is being implemented to replace the traditional UCR summary reporting system.

Offense is an infraction of a law. (MUCR and JPIS)

Offenses against the public order include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (e.g. escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). (JPIS)

Part I Offense—one of the seven crimes recognized as being the most serious crime in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. Same as index crimes. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. (JPIS)

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against his/her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification. (MUCR)

Referral is the assignment of a juvenile case to a probation officer. An individual case can be referred more than once during the year. (JPIS)

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count. (MUCR)

Sex offenses include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Montana law lists four specific crimes: sexual assault, deviate sexual conduct, indecent exposure, and incest. Excluded under this category are forcible rape, prostitution, and commercial vice. (MUCR)

Status offenses include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. (JPIS)

Status Offender— juvenile charged with a status offense. (JPIS)

Unfounded Complaint is an offense which through investigation or later information proves to be false or baseless. (MUCR)

This issue of Crime in Montana is dedicated to the following people, who while working for their own local law enforcement agencies, were involved in coordinating and submitting MUCR/NIBRS data to the Montana Board of Crime Control.

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ANNE MOTICHKA

PONDERA CO. SHERIFF
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POWDER RIVER CO. SHERIFF
BECKY McEWEN

POWELL CO. SHERIFF
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**DEER LODGE POLICE
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RICK CRAMER

RAVALLI CO. SHERIFF
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RICHLAND CO. SHERIFF
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SIDNEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
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